n survived out of a crew of d almost all these were more

two of its members by deat es of those whom we esteem for the grace of God reigning in n propensity to exaggerate in owever, to be enabled to writ

eparted this life in Ipswich, M aged 25. She was the daught ord, and was called, while your her. The cares of the family er, the amiableness of her dispos view by her kindness to those are endeared her to that circle in wi was of a lively, animated cas ed and enjoyed the pleasures of est of her associates, but in all happy; in vain she sought for ! her heart was unrenewed; her the Spirit of God strove with deaf ear until the age of twee faithful labors of the Rev. A: rought to feel her lost condition. Saviour she found salvation.

I she cried to God for help, and w resign herself and all she had half was never told her. Christ ade religion her business, and refession with that meekness and of which she was a worthy mer acquaintance with her for more ith which she died, I saw those character that gave a lustre to played in her soul. In April las ut her health and began to sink, e disorder that strong hopes of ntertained by her friends, but fixed its firm grasp and she fi If religion could deliver from ter il would not have died; but we s a long time before she felt perfe rt. But by the grace of God she erself, and her all into his hands dure with Christian fortitude and of God, triumphing over all, wh ist who was the author and finisher although subject to depression disorder, and thus subjected to m which she bore with that firm, ster t all who visited her could behold t grace. It has had a happy influent bose she has left behind. Often wh sister, my own heart has been stirr quickened to greater diligence

to labor and press on for the prize ssing of perfect love I should ne vas too great a blessing for such re as I am, but now I know what it all my heart, and to feel nothing co and will of God in my beart. inued to rejoice for the most part tan was unwilling to let her go; d her; she had her last contest t ek before she departed, in which sufficient for her. I was called en the hours of one and two in her last testimony. k this is death?" I said, I though God, if it is," said she. She sele f Revelations, and fourteenth ver me these are they which came and have washed their robes a in the blood of the Lamb," ver mention my unworthy name , let it be to exhort them to seek a

as I have done." She then s esus; come quickly; why is chariot wheels delay?" Her d great; she said the angels were he I thus she closed the scene of life dorious immortality, in the morn weeping parents to mourn the er, and the church, a worthy me espected, an ornament to society professed, and died lamented. ele of friends to bedew her t et for her early death. O, may t o may read this, beholding the gr N. PAINE press forward.

.I have often had occasion to blundering man does more for id wise man. A man who gets iring about proprieties, and expe one, often spends his whole life w ing to purpose. The state of id so much depends on action, a to say loudly to every man, ... Do it." ... Cecil.

Response -- The Rev. Ralph Erski the seceders from the kirk of Sc occasion paid a visit to his bro come in a good time, maun, I day, and ye maun tak' it, as I ! death to settle at Perth." Ralph. " Now, my brother," find a' my folk easy to examine ye had better no meddle wi'. ed, Scotch way of answering g another, and may be he'll affro 'quoth the indignant theologi can foil me wi' my ane tools brother, "Ise gie ye fair warn a' him up." The recusant was o he vulcan of the parish. The gift o the last degree at the bare idea lown chopping divinity with hi el him at once with a grand, les uestion. Accordingly, after pu mple, preliminary interrogator oppers, he all at once, with a low Walter Simpson!" "Here, sir, ye in want of me?" " Attention can you tell me how long Ada ocence?" "Aye, till he got wil-hammerer; "and can ye t oo lang he stood after? "Sit doo discomfited divine.

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HINRALDO

PUBLISHED BY DANIEL WEBB, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Vol. V.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1827.

No. 46.

ZION'S HERALD.

CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET. T. ASHLEY, PRINTER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-One half payable the bient air with the breath of paradise. first of January, the other the first of July

No subscription received for less than half a year he papers will be forwarded to all subscribers until a reques is made for their discontinuance.

Agents are allowed every tenth copy. -All the Preachers in the Thy statutes, says David, have been my song in the thodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers and receiving payment. In making communications, they are requested to be very particular in giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the amount to be credited to each, in all remittances.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PULPIT SKETCHES.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES .- John v. 39.

The way to heaven is rugged, difficult, and dangerous. There are many false guides to mislead us, and many enemies for us to encounter. It is, therefore, important to find a sure direction, an unerring and

faithful guide, and a firm and valiant protector. All these wants have been supplied by the eternal God. Christ, the great Captain of our salvation, has trodden the road himself, and conquered every enemy. He now guards and defends all who commit themselves to his care and keeping, and the holy scriptures afford a sure direction to God, to happiness, and

tained in the Bible are called scriptures by way of eternity. eminence, as they are the most important of all writ-

They are holy ;-full of truth and grace ; inimitable en world. The purity of their doctrines and precepts; nal life, and they are they that testify of me. Blessed the exquisite beauty, majesty, and elevation of their are they that hear the word of God and keep it. general bearing,

" Their great original proclaim."

They are true .- Their appearance is ancient, and the variety in their style an evidence that they were composed by different persons, at different times, and yet, in all their parts, they unite in promoting one great object. Bad men could not have written what so plainly condemns all sin, especially when they had no prospect of gaining any thing by the deception but coment, torture, and death; and good men would not have deceived mankind by pretending the scriptures from a child. Apollos was mighty in the scriptures. The primitive Christians read the scriptures.

Although they are not in opposition to human wisdom, enlightened by the spirit of God,—yet they rise infinitely superior to its greatest efforts and loftiest conceptions, and are contrary to that corruption of the heart which impostors would inculcate as the means of

They give an account of various miracles which must have been performed by the power of God, being such as no man could have done of himself. Deceptions they could not have been, because they were wrought in the open face of day, in the midst of vast multitudes of people, the most of whom were enemies, ready and anxious to expose the fraud if any such had really existed; and memorials of them were taken on the spot, preserved and handed down from generation to generation.

The religion of the scriptures was, at first, established and supported by these miracles, and has ever since continued in the world, notwithstanding the numerous and powerful efforts made to destroy it.

There are a great number of prophecies in these scriptures which have been fulfilled to the very letter and spirit of the text-a most satisfactory and incontrovertible evidence of their truth and authenticity as a revelation from God.

hose relating to the destruction of Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre and Sidon, as well as other celebrated naions and countries, were actually recorded bundreds of years before their accomplishment.

The prophecies, having for their grand subjects the carnation of the Son of God. His life, labors, and suferings; His death, resurrection, and ascension are standing monuments in confirmation of the authority

of holy writ. The prophecies respecting the Jews-pointing out he destruction of their temple and city by the Romans, their dispersion into all lands, their preservation s a distinct people, have been openly fulfilled and genumeness of the hely scriptures as having originated

They contain the most important truths .- The character and attributes of God, His eternity, His omnipresence, His immensity, His wisdom, goodness, jusice, holiness, and mercy, are written on the sacred

age, as it were with sunbeams. The immortality of the soul, its infinite demerit, in nense value, the vast price paid for it, and what should e our great care and concern in this life; -these weighty and important subjects, which puzzled and pewildered the best and wisest of the ancients, are

ere fully explained and distinctly stated. The holy scriptures are addressed to all-mankind as of God; and this single circumstance alone raises them above price, and throws a splendor over the sacred oracles unrivalled by any human production.

They are the words of reconciliation from an offended sovereign to his rebellious subjects, containing erciful offers of grace and salvation. When men. therefore, feel themselves to be sinners, and discover heir need of a Saviour, the truth, that Jesus came in- the attention of rational and thinking beings. to the world to save sinners, is, to them, valuable above

and in the day of peril!

" Our numerous griefs are here redrest,

And all our wants supplied: Naught we can ask to make us blest is in this book denied."

These consolatory sayings of the Divine Spirit calms the agitated mind in its worst distress. They shed down upon the soul a heaven of love, and fill the am-

> " Here the Redeemer's welcome voice Spreads heavenly peace around, And life and everlasting joys Attend the blissful sound."

hours of my pilgrimage; unless thy law had been my delight, I should have perished in my afflictions.

They will endure for ever .- The time is not distant when all present things shall have passed away without communications intended for publication, should be addecided to the Editor; those on business, to the Publisher, were. The lights of literature, of science, and of the the holy scriptures. asts, which now dezzla and charm, will then be covered with the shadows of night; and the flowers of friendship, of home, and of society, shall lie withered and dead upon the turf that covers us. The brother, the friends of our youth, the companion of our joys and sorrows, the children that are dear to us, the possessions we enjoy, the sun which shines upon us, yea, every earthly good will fail us. All in this world is changing and uncertain. Where can we rest?-Where can we fix our feet and say this will not sink under us-this will abide for ever? The trees are falling to naught, the stones are wasting away, the rivers are hastening to the ocean, the tombs of our fathers are breaking up, the monuments of fame are crumbling into dust. Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live for ever? All flesh is grass, and all the glory of man is as the flower of the field; the grass withereth, the flower thereof fadeth away, but the word of the Lord endureth for ever. Heaven and earth, says Christ, shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.

Here then is something that will remain after the world shall have forsaken us, and all earthly prospects are blasted. These scriptures change not; they will more than fill up the void which the absence of earth-The word scripture, in its original sense, is of the word-they will be found inexpressibly precious in same import with writing. The several books con- the hour of death, in the day of judgmat, and through

> THE SCRIPTURES SHOULD DE SEARCHED. It is Christ's command .- Search the scriptures, says

in simplicity, and glowing with celestial love to a fall- the adorable Jesus, for in them ye think we have eter-

The apostle writes, let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; and he charges the Thessalonians, that his epistle be read unto all the holy

The wise man urges us to erv after knowledge, to seek her as silver, and search for her as hidden treasure. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom. David was always studying the scriptures, and describes the righteous man as one whose delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditures frequently, and with great care, and the most eminent saints, in all ages of the world, received the first kindlings of that bright flame, which distinguished them as burning & shining lights from this hallowed source.

They should b searched with diligence, in depend-

through patience and comfort of the scriptures, might have hope.

They are compared to a mirror, in which we behold would benefit them. the glory of the Lord, and are changed into the same the Lord.

Thy law, says the royal Psalmist, is perfect, conson; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he mise. Your carcasses shall fall in the wilderness." doeth, it shall prosper.

elves with God, and be at peace, and thereby good shall come unto us.

We should search them to be happy. "This world is a region of outsides, a land of shadows." The world, though exceedingly attractive, is deceitful and unworthy of our esteem and love. Its promises of constancy and fulness of joy are empty and vain.

"We grasp the phantoms and we find them air." continue fulfilling to the present day, to the utter as- It is a continued scene of disappointed hopes and blasttonishment of all who have doubted, or may doubt, the ed expectations; thickly strewn over with the broken and decayed fragments of the pride and ambition of in God, bearing His signature and expressive of His man. The humiliating truth, that all is vanity, is written upon his fairest and proudest works, while the lips of the dying, and the cold memorials of the dead

ounce it in language more than human. But here, in searching these scriptures, we shall find true happiness. Here, we shall not be disappointed; for, great peace have they that love thy law. Their peace shall flow as a river, and their righteousness as the waves of the sca.

NEGLECTING TO SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES IS DUCTIVE OF MUCH EVIL.

The ignorance and enmity of the opposers of these nners; all having sinned and come short of the glory bave either examined them without due deference to and the important matter which they contain, or they

The important question, what must I do to be savnotions which prevail among men, and of the dreadful that he hath done shall not be mentioned; in his trespass the society of heaven, we see it walking the golden streets works. Their vigorous onset overturned with fierce in which God will be approached and worshiped by rational intelligences, pointed out with clearness, fidelity, and truth.

They get full of Figure 1 for the second line of the sale of the church's historia intelligences, and in his sin that he hath trespassed, and in his sin that he hath trespassed to the character trespective to the heath trespassed to the heath the proudest champions in the enemy's ranks, to esaddress God as our Father in heaven, and declare tablish the truth that searching the scriptures, with an threatened with certain death when they turn away which God hath prepared for him that love him." Finalthat His ear is ever open to our prayers, and His hand bumble, penitent, lowly and contrite heart, is conduon the Lord pitieth them that fear him; for he knoweth our frame; He remembereth we are but dust.—
What a resource, in the hour of need! What a shelter

from the storm! What a solece in seasons of distress.

In the hour of need in seasons of distress.

In the hour of need in seasons of distress.

In the hour of need in seasons of distress.

In the hour of need in seasons of distress.

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In the hour of need in the hour of need in seasons of distress.

In the hour of need in seasons of distress. from the storm? What a solace in seasons of distress, and with bears of the resolution not to be convinced by their reason
The line hour owneed: What a shelter tures, had searched them with proud hearts, and with candor. Once more, Ezek, xxxiii. 12, 13. "The convinced the new witnessed the dying scene of the dying

truths they had once despised! ducces to their ignorance of the scriptures; Ye do ly, cannot be that act which is threatened with death err, not knowing the scriptures or the power of God; and in a very solemn manner declares, that whosoever rejecteth Him and receiveth not his words, hath one righteous mentioned, were such in the judgment of all ranks and grades in society.--Like an overwhelm-

with a long line of the greatest worthics of antiquity; both worlds are connected, and a vast and illimitable field opened for instruction and warning.

The wisest philosophers, the scholar and the statesman, have bowed down before the majesty of their rebuke, and have acknowledged, with astonishment, admiration, and awe, the elegance of their style, the purity of their morals, and the grandeur and magnifi-cence of the imagery with which they abound. To these venerable documents they are largely indebted for the great mass of information that distinguishes their noblest works. In a word, the whole galaxy of the arts and sciences have a nearer or more distant connexion with them, as the source from which they have emanated, and under whose fostering influence born joys have created in the smitten breast. In a they have grown up to eminence, utility, and importhey have grown up to eminence, utility, and importance. But for as much as come in contact with the deleterious vapor-many, tance. But what ennobles and dignifies the sacred be had nothing to pay, his Lord commanded him to be very many, have fallen victims who once would have

> Unmoved by the machinations of enemies, and shining in a sphere where no power can paralyze their efforts, or change their character for integrity, constancy, and active benevolence, they pass through the moral heavens, shedding down their holy light, on those who sit in the valley and shadow of death,ing upon the mind of man the blissful abodes of everlasting day, without a cloud to intercept the vision, the whisper of a doubt, or the intrusion of a fear to perplex or bewilder.

FOR ZION'S REKALD.

ON THE DOCTRINE OF THE FINAL PERSEVERANCE OF THE SANTS. ESSAY II.

ality of the saints' perseverance; and the possibility of their failing of the promised blessings, by a neglect

ence upon divine aid, and with prayer. The richness which God deals with his accountable creatures. 1 our view of this subject must appear forcible and inand abundance of the mine, which can never be ex-hausted, are motives sufficiently powerful to excite us to activity and persone in this holy work.

Sam. ii. 30. Wherefore the Lord God of Israel portant; but every other insipid and without force. God would never so seriously warn and caution Phari-with all its power upon the soul, and will hold thee to activity and perseverance in this holy work.

We should search the scriptures in order to obtain salvation. The scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus, and are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in right-courses that the concerning a nation, to pluck up, and to pull to activity and perseverance in this holy work.

Solo would never so seriously warn and caution Pharistics with all its power upon the soul, and will hold thee down as a man bound in chains and led captive by the down as a man bound in chains and led captive and are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of down and to destroy it, if that nation against whom I have lence, he betrayed him to death. God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good word and work. What things were written evil that I thought to do note them. And at what inevil that I thought to do unto them. And at what inaforetime, were written for our learning, that we, stant I shall speak concerning a nation to build and to plant it, if it do evil in my sight, that it obey not my voice, I will repent of the good wherewith I said I

That God's promises are conditional, the foregoing image, from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of passages prove, as well as a multitude of others that might be adduced; one more shall suffice for the present. Num. xiv. 30-34. "Doubtless ye shall not verting the soul; and the man whose delight is in the come into the land which I swear to make you dwell

By searching the scriptures we shall acquaint our- exhibit a striking harmony in the scriptures, and are dwell? expressed or implied in almost every page,-as well as in all the sermons founded upon them.

We shall now proceed to show from the word of God that there is a possibility of persons falling from the grace and favor of God, by not fulfilling the con-

Isaiah lxiii. 9, 10. "In all their afflictions he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them : in his love and in his pity he redeemed them; and he bare them, and carried them all the days of old. But they rebelled, and vexed his Holy Spirit; therefore he was turned to be their enemy, and he fought against

The persons here spoken of, were redeemed in love and in pity. They were saved by the ANGEL of JE-HOVAH'S presence, who is the Lord Jesus Christ; but so far was God from loving them in their rebellions, or with an unconditional and eternal love; that turned to be their enemy, and fought against them.

2. Ezek. iii. 20. "Again, when a righteous mandoth turn from his righteousness, and commit iniquity, and I lay a stumbling block before him," by way of judicial punishment for departing from his righteousness; "he scriptures may be attributed to this neglect. They shall die," and, "because thou hast not given him morning of the resurrection; then it is that we inquire warning, he shall die in his sin, and his righte the high authority from whence they have emanated, which he hath done shall not be remembered; but his parted spirit. blood will I require at thine hand." From this pashave scornfully rejected them without even a single sage, we not only see the danger and possibility of glance at their contents, condemning them upon the apostacy from rightcourness; but also the obligation false evidences of others, as weak and as wicked as binding every messenger, employed by God, to de themselves; and, therefore, their judgment, in regard clare his counsel, to warn the righteous of this danger. to these holy writings, is wholly worthless, beneath Again, Ezek. xviii. 24. "But when the righteous we behold it attended by guardian angels, moving on Some have pretended that searching the scriptures and doeth according to all the abominations that the moon, and stars; and, finally, arriving at the heaven countrymen and did not allow themselves to be checkthe grand cause of the many false and groundless wicked man doeth, shall be live? All his righteousness of heavens, and entering in. We behold it introduced to ed until they reached the parapets of the Russian ings or subdued by their threatenings. They had the day of his transgression; neither shall the right- flight to heaven; seen it introduced to its blessed so-

summoned them to the bar of reason, decorated with to us be able to live for his rightcourses in the day ciety, and leftit commencing its blissful and never ending the insignia of philosophy, and there branded them with that be sinneth. When I say to the rightcours he shall employment. But, after all, we must confess that we the insignia of philosophy, and there branded them with infamy; but when their prospects in life changed,—when the dungeon and the scaffold stood before them,—when death and eternity stared them in the face, bered; but for his iniquity that he hath committed, he main till mortality shall have put on immortality and and earth and worlds were sinking, -with what eager shall die for it." In this passage it is easy to perceive death is swallowed up in life. haste they fled to these strong holds for help! with the difference between a true, and a self-righteousness. what ravishing joy they clasped and clung to the sacred | True righteousness has the promise of life, but to trust in self-righteousness is a departure from the true .-Our Lord attributes the infidel principles of the Sad- Hence a turning from an ontward righteousness mercin the text.

From all these passages we learn first, that the that judgeth him, even the word which he hath spoken, God himself. And our heavenly Father would never ing torrent it prostrates the noblest part of God's crehuman undertakings when compared to them are imbecile, are perishable. The literary productions of ings, warnings, and promises; hence, it could not be in the whirlpool of this modern Charybdis.

the finest writers in ancient or modern times are self-right-cousness, but must be both inward and outthe finest writers in ancient or modern times are self-rightcoursess, but must be both inward and outeclipsed by the luminous rays of divine light that surround them. They stand apart, alone, and without a
rival—a splendid demonstration of God's love to rebellious worms. In perusing them, we hold converse to admonish them against turning from it. Pastor
who is capable of receiving and communicating hunc occidit, quia cum tacendo, mori tradidit. Gregory.*

Taking a full and impartial view of these passages, to

non of darkness.—Youth is here contaminated, and what other conclusion can the unprejudiced mind arrive, but that the righteousness which recommends a soul the floodgates of infidelity removed; and every thing to the favor of God, may be utterly lost by those who possess it; and that the caution of an apostle ought which leaves him a vagabond on the earth. ever to be kept in mind. "Let him that most assuredly standeth take heed lest he fall?"

3. Matt. xviii. 23, to the end-"Therefore is the low servant, who owed him only a hundred pence. He ly's wildest gulf and loses all. is now called a wicked servant, and delivered to the Gaming is destructive in its consequences—it annitormentors till he should pay all that was due, which he could never do. Now, observe the application made by our Lord. "So likewise shall my heavenly ESSAY II.

In Essay No. 1, I brought into view the conditionnot every one his brother their trespasses." If the person in this passage did not mean a true Christian, what had his character to do with our Lord's disciples. They were not hypocrites. And what had the end of

[To be continued.]

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DEPARTED SPIRIT. O! sacred star of evening tell,

The spirits of the perfect dwell, Too pure to rest in sadness here!" How fraught with interest is the question here asked, by the poet, to every human being. While sur-rounding the death bed of some dying friend, who has law of the Lord shall be like a tree planted by the therein. Ye shall bear your iniquities forty years in the wilderness; and ye shall know my breach of prorenewed, and whose sins forgiven, how naturally does The conditionality of the promises and threatenings, the thought arise in our minds, where will the spirit chibit a striking harmony in the scriptures, and are dwell? Where is situated, in the regions of immensity, that beautiful city, of which we read, whose gates are of pearl, whose streets are of fine gold, which needs not the light of the sun, nor of the moon, and through which the water of life flows, clear as crys-

tal, proceeding from the throne of God and the Lamb. Alas! we cannot tell. We know that there are mansions prepared for the spirits of the just, and that on their disunion from the body, they will enter these mansions and dwell for ever in perfect and uninterrupted felicity. But how far the spirit has to wing its way, after leaving the body, before it arrives at the highest heavens, the peculiar residence of God, of angels, and all holy beings, we know not. The dying hour, therefore, of the expectant of glory, is one of deep interest, and opens a wide field for contemplation, to the pious and reflecting mind. With the deepest emotions we gaze upon the dying saint, as the soul is struggling to get loose from the body. We watch the when they rebelled, and vexed his Holy Spirit, he was laboring breast; the faltering tongue; the heaving turned to be their enemy, and fought against them. blood to flow; and then as the eye, which has so often beamed upon us and cheered and enlivened the dull and gloomy hours of life, is closing, for the last time, on all terrestrial objects, not to be opened again till the with the deepest interest for the residence of the de-

" Roams it the crystal fields of light, O'er paths alone by angels trod, Its robes with heavenly lustre bright,

Its home the paradise of God? In imagination we trace the spirit's upward flight; turneth from his rightcousness, and committeth iniquity with the rapidity of thought; passing by the sun, and new force rushed on over the bodies of their fallen that he hath trespassed, and in his sin that he hath of the New Jerusalem clad in bright array; we imrightcousness that God approves, and would not if the Lamb, and commencing its employment for eter-other light to pursue the work of death than the

FOR ZION'S HERALD. GAMING.

" Touch not, taste not, handle not,"-BibLE.

Gaming is a practice spreading rapidly through our country, and in a variety of forms, extending itself to that judgeth him, even the word which he hath spoken, which will judge him at the last day.

Finally—nothing can be of greater magnitude in the gradations of intelligence than what is written in the holy scriptures.

They are of higher antiquity and treat upon more important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time. All other are important, sublime, and glorious subjects than any other records to be found on the shores of time the case of the chart representation, and as with the besom of destruction, sweeps at only a mere at a subject on the chart representation, and, as with the besom of destruction, and, as with the besom of destruction,

Intemperance is the sure attendant of gaming-and thy standeth take heed lest he fall?"

warks every step with sure tokens of victory. Infection with sure tokens of victory. Infection with the present, pass over a vast multitude delity and profanity are her bosom companions and tyof passages which recognise the same doctrine in the rants of her breast. Poverty and a premature old age Old Testament, and produce some from the New. follow in her train, and at her right hand stands-con fusion and every evil work. Gaming is a contagious kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which evil. The poisonous blast originating at the gaming would take account of his servants. And when he table, is blown far and wide. The infection spreads had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him that like a destroying pestilence and contaminates all who page above every thing else, is its salutary and graclous influence upon society. Separate from all other
considerations, in this particular, they occupy a place
as remarkable as it is clevated.

Lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and
the servant therefore
the servant the servant the servant therefore
the servant the servant the servant therefore
the servan loved him, and forgave him that debt," &c. In these idea of being caught in this snare; but he has venturverses we have the state of the sinner represented by ed on the dangerons ground; he has tasted the intoxithe servant owing ten thousand talents, and having cating draught, and one slip has succeeded another till nothing with which to pay. His awakening and penilis mind has become prestituted, and gaming absorbe tence, by his being called upon for payment; and his falling down and requesting mercy and forbearance. His justification and pardon by the forgiveness of the course; all the energies of his soul bare become energies. debt. "I forgave thee all that debt because thou de-siredst me." But his apostacy is represented, by his want of brotherly love and compassion towards a fel-

rilates sensibility, honor and virtue. It overthrows reason, the soul of man--destroys health--blasts reputation—brings want and misery on its votaries, and paves the way to complete and eternal ruin. Who ever was acquainted with one of these beings whose word might be relied on without distrust? Who ever saw one of this description that was honest and would not falsify his word? Who, I ask with sorrow, ever was ac-From the following passages of scripture, it evidently appears, that this is the general method in not fall from the grace and favor of God? Certainiy that was a geotleman. O, this deluding and bewitching snare! If thou wouldst save thy soul from eternal

THE ARMORY.

Not long since I visited an establishment belonging to the government of the U. S. where fire-arms are manufactured in large numbers. The wheels were moving, the hammers, files, and grindstones were in operation, preparing the instruments of death. When surveyed the heaps of muskets and bayo me, I could not help reflecting on the possibility that ultitudes of human beings might, hereafter be by these warlike implements. In imagination I beheld hostile armies meeting, heard the whistling balls, saw bayonets red with human blood, soldiers wounded, bleeding and dying, and immortal spirits hurried out of time into an awful eternity. These thoughts made this a solemn place to me. However necessary these preparations for war may be, the benevolent soul will ardently desire that there may be no occasion for making use of these weapons of destruction. O, that the nations might learn war no more! Then the swords might be beaten into plough-shares and the spears into pruning hooks. If the blessed religion of Jesus filled every heart, peace would spread her balmy wings

over our world, and we Might " kindly help each other on, Till all receive the starry crown,"

X. L. F.

MISCELLANY.

THE BATTLE OF BORODINO. " See how these Christians love one another."-PAGARS.

The night passed slowly over the wakeful heads of the impatient combatants. The morning of the 7th of September at length broke, and thousands beheld the dawn for the last time. The moment was arrived when the dreadful discharge of two thousand cannon was to break the silence of expectation, and arouse at once all the horrors of war. General as the attack seemed, the corps of Prince Bagration had to sustain the accumulating weight of nearly half the French army; and the determination shown by its cavalry was so desperate, that they charged up to the mouth of the Russian guns. Whole regiments of them, both horses and men, were swept down by the cannon shot; and all along the front of Bagration's line arose a breastwork of dead and dying. Napoleon ordered up fifty additional pieces of artillery, and a fresh division of infantry, with several regiments of dragoons. This slaughter every thing that opposed them, and obliged Bagration to fall back nearer to the second line of the number on the part of the Russian. A veil of smoke shut out the combatants from the sun, and left them no

The sabres of 40,000 dragoons met each other, and clashed in the horrid gloom; and the bristling points eighty thousand human beings. The horses which lay on the ground from right to left, numbered full 25,000.

The next day, says Labaume, very early in the morning, we returned to the field of battle. In the space of a square league, almost every spot was covered with the killed and wounded. On many places the bursting of the shells, had promiscuously heaped together men and horses.

But the most horrid spectacle was the interior of the ravines; almost all the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along had taken refuge there, to avoid the shot. These miserable wretches heaped one upon another, and almost suffocated with blood, uttering the most dreadful groans, and invoking death with piercing cries, eagerly besought us to put an end to their torments.

See how these Christians murder one another !

PROCLAMATION. By DE WIT CLINTON Governor of the state of N. York.

Whereas, the recommendation of a particular day for the offering up to Almighty God, of public and united thanks for his manifold blessings, interferes in no wise with religious freedom, and is the most direct and proper means of uniting individual thanksgiving in one ocial expression of public gratitude: And whereas the people of this state have been greatly distinguished by the gracious dispensations of Divine providence, having experienced for a long time liberty, plenty and peace, the benefits of great internal improvements, of

prosperous seminaries of education and of a general state of health, an abundance of the fruits of the earth, and an augmenting diffusion of the lights of religion and knowledge: Now, therefore, I have judged it my incumbent duty, to recommend to the good people of this state, the observance of Wednesday, the twelfth day of December next, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and I do so, in the earnest hope and in the confident expectation, that all, except such as may be withheld by scruples of conscience, will on that day esemble in their respective places of worship, and present the sublime spectacle of a whole people offer-ing the homage of devout and grateful bearts to that Great and Good Being, from whose bounty we derive

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal, at the city of Albany, this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1327. DE WITT CLINTON.

A DREAM,

all that we enjoy.

EXTRACTED FROM THE GUILTY TONGUE.

There was an unusual expression of seriousness in the countenance of my friend as we were breakfastbe with him in time for his breakfast hour. He had received me with pleasure, but with an aspect of gravity, which at first surprised me; and when I observed it to remain, notwithstanding the conversation I addressed to him, and even during the little attentions of the important subject. the table, which he as politely as ever paid, I began to that cause, I changed the current of my conversation, by wishing to know if he felt quite well?

Quite well, thank you, he replied; and passing his hand over his forehead, he added, with a heavy sigh, tell the truth, I cannot shake off the depression which not with our tongue.

May I ask you in what it originates? Is there any thing I can do to relieve you?

I have no concealment to make; but you will be surprised to hear it is occasioned by a dream, which engaged my thoughts the whole night, and has left such a strong impression-it will not wear away in a moment.

I own I am surprised: you are not superstitious. Will you communicate the subject of the dream? origin of the affection on my spirits is not in the dream, but following as it did upon a train of sit, induced him to resort again and again to the same thought which already oppressed my heart, it has corroborated the feelings which were previously excited. by a circumstance which happened when I walked out yesterday evening. I am sorry to say it was no unusual circumstance; but it was strange I never before reflected upon it in the serious way I now do.

I was walking on a bank, on which the footpath run on each side of the high road. A wagoner had stopt his team, and was talking to an acquaintance on the same footpath with myself. He had turned his back upon the horses, and they were frequently making vements, as if impatient at being so long detained. When he heard their motion, he spoke to them in his usual way to keep them quiet; when, finding them a violent jerk, and a tremendous oath, he bid them go The animals, started by the sudden command, and change, a cameleon readiness, and visibly afraid of the whip, set off full speed, turndown the steep with frightful velocity. The man set and here there were few obstacles to the complete hoary head; -all combine to present a view perhaps off after them, swearing loudly, until, finding himself ascendancy of its deleterious influence. The profane unequalled for beauty and grandeur in any part of the spent, he stopt, and with an awful expression that God joke and the impious sneer were soon followed by world.

I felt appalled at the violence with which he vocif erated his curses, in the Name of God, and waited to pise the laws of their Creator, but their example poisee the end. They were all before me; the team horse swerved off the road, the wagon was thrown oeer, and dragged some paces onwards by the impetuosity of the fore horses, which at length feeling the check, stood still. The man now run, as you may easily imagine, with no decrease of passion and oaths. Some men came to his assistance from the fields, and during the whole time they were righting the wagon, the places of their fathers. The Infidel Deist, and nor. and helping the struggling horse which was down, the man I perceived by his actions, was proceeding with ne language of hell.

I hastened, in the hope that a word of reproof might

If you dont stop that blasphemy, I'll leave you to manage for yourselves.

This only turned the abuse from the horses to himself, when the young man appealed to me--Will you kindly lend a helping hand, Sir? I'd go back to my work.

I immediately lent all the assistance in my powerbut it was not an easy job; the frightened animals, trembling at the voice of their driver, could with difliculty be held. It was at length effected, and another man took charge of them. It was in vain to speak

I perceive, sir, you are struck with the wickedness of that man: he has called upon God to curse those long been discarded, and its solemn messages scaled villages, inhabited by the Turks and Christians.—

Those on the European side most attracted my attention.

Yes; they seemed to be mad with fear, or as if they were indeed actually cursed.

The man had his business to attend to, and I proceeded on my way home, reflecting on the dreadful sin of swearing, and on all the different shades of sin comprehended in that prohibition, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." And my mind rested on that Scripture, " Because of swearing the land mourneth." Remaining on my mind, it gave a turn to my thoughts in my dreams on my bed.

I imagined myself on the top of a very high hill, looking on a beautiful country, but surrounded with people, who, to my horror, all had the aspect of the wagoner. They all seemed to have their different avocations, and whilst some were busy at their trades, others were engaged in amusements, and others again in conversation

memorable day, and with it terminated the lives of derous and blaspheming heart, and my heart sickened with fear, as in one moment my car seemed to open to hear the words they were uttering. Oaths, imprecato an almost perfect skeleton, by a lo tions, revenge, seemed to fire every tongue. tradesman, the artisan, the laborer, all cursed their several employments, tools, or animals. The gambler, the sportsman, all cursed their horses, their dogs, their games, their cards, their dice, and whatever they were engaged with. The conversationists broke out in mutual curses of each other, for differing sentiments, or provoking contradictions. In an almost phrenzy of horror, on finding myself so surrounded, I threw myself down on the ground, and laid my head in the dust, that I might no longer hear. But from this position I was roused by rumbling sounds in the earth. Again I stood up; I lifted my eyes towards the heavens; I saw them gather blackness, and the oaths proceeding from men's mouths seemed to take a visible form, and vision of a fiend gathering the rising vapor into an immense funnel-formed vessel, which being inverted, drew it under as into a dome, and it thence issued in a column through the upper aperture with condensed and deepened blackness, a voice like hollow thunder crying out "Hear their prayers, hear their prayers!" In instant reply, a flash of lightning, which seemed to open heaven, drove back the column, spread it wide over the face of heaven, and it descended in a destructive torrent down upon the earth, whence it had aris-

> In a moment the face of every thing was changeddisease, blindness, madness, destruction, death, showered down on men, animals, and things. A blight blasted the vegetable world, which before bloomed in Shricks of horror and how!s of despair broke forth in the same moment, and then, all was still as leath, silent as the grave.

Devastation was all around, and in an awful voice i eard these words, They have their hearts' desire; their curses are come down upon them,- "Because of swearing the land mourneth!" Then in an agony of scene would bring me to my closet. ournfully said, "because of swearing the land mourneth!" and repeating it audibly, I awoke.

This, my friend, is the vision which has saddened my heart, and spread my countenance with gravity. There was something so affecting, both in the dream and in the manner in which my friend related it, that I remained silent, awfully impressed with the solemnity of his feelings.

After a long pause, he said, But what can we make of these impressions? Can we do any good? Can we stop the torrent of vice? Can we warn sinners? O that I had the spirit, the heart, the calling of a Reform- lead to some inquiries juto the early history of the er,-then would I go forth, and proclaim the command of God in the drowsy ears of men, with a voice that should let them know, that "God spake these words, and said. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord ing together. I had taken a long and early ride, to thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain!" He rose spontaneously from the breakfast table, and I also; and, with a kind of mutual understanding, we walked into the garden, and fell into a more quiet conversation on good Lord, deliver us from it.

Suppose, I said, we endeavor, by the blessing of reflect upon what might be the probable cause, and God, to bear this subject in mind, and in our way, as tion; and in this point of light, do powerfully recomwishing to know if he were disposed to communicate it shall please Him to help us, we make it a principal point, in our future conversation amongst men, to lift

up the command, and set it before them. Let us do so, and if we are only blessed to make one sinner think, it will do well; and we shall grow I fear you find me bad company this morning; but, to in a watchful spirit over our own lips, that we offend

> From the American Sunday School Magazine. THE CONTRAST; OR THE INFIDEL AND THE SUNDAY

SCHOOL. The village of --- was the occasional residence of the most celebrated infidel whom this country ever knew. Its delightful situation on the bank of one of our noblest rivers, first allured him from the neighboring city to renovate a constitution impaired by vice rather than age, and the benefit derived from one vi-

alubrious retreat. Unfortunately for the inhabitants of pressage of approaching evil awakened their caution. The Deist came in the prepossessing garb of a patriot. His talents had enabled him to render some essential services in the early days of our revolutionary contest, and although he never gave the slightest proof that he was actuated by a love of his adopted country, or a the fair city, which, like Rome, is said to stand on generous regard to the rights of man; he yet shared in the demonstrations of gratitude which were freely awarded by a liberated nation. There were even more in his case to ensure him a partial reception .--He abounded in anecdote,-had a great fund of humour; and whenever it was requisite to obtain his obrestless, he turned quick, and cracking his whip with ject, he could accommodate himself with peculiar felicity, to the varying characters of his associates,

would curse the horses, and send them to the devil, he vices of broader proportions; the violations of the waited to watch if they would stop at the bottom of holy rest of the Sabbath and an open contempt for the ot, indeed, systematically teach their children to dessoned them as effectually, and more deeply. But we be 300 or 400 Turkish mosques. cannot dwell on the melancholy exhibition of a father trated the unnatural deed.

We pass to other times. The sons now occupied most of his deluded victims had alike gone to their dread account. But not so speedily passed away the baleful consequences of his example and his be timely addressed, when a fine looking young man Levant, without marking emphatic traces of its visitasophistry. The deadly Sirocco, sweeps not over the tion. The West India hurricane leaves vestiges of its ecords of the sufferers. But if these terrible scourges in the natural world, are of a character more immedideprecated, like the contagion of infidel example. withering blasts, and the works of art may be speediose who have resolutely turned their backs upon the

to the driver; every attempt to argue with him increased his rage; and I gladly withdrew into the field and Christian benevolence examined almost with hopelers despondency, the armory, which Heaven had up the Bosphorus, till I came in sight of the Black furnished for her noble enterprises. The Bible had Sea. On each side of the Bosphorus, are numerous horses-their eyes, their bones, their legs, -- and one up. Missionaries and Tracts presented themselves on would think that God meant to give him his desire. - an avowed errand, and prejudice, thus forewarned, easily barred the avenues to conviction. The Sunday School alone remained. Its simple but powerful agency was enlisted. Circumstances forbid us to record, at present, the particulars of the success with which it pleased Gol to crown the attempt. Hereafter the story may be told, and it will then appear, that although infidelity may strike its roots strong and deep, there is an antidote to its deadly influence, and that antidote is the Sunday School.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF DEATH.

The following is an extract from a letter, received in Philadelphia, by the Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union:-it was written by one of the agents of the society.

Dear Sir,-Soon after returing from church to my dereh.

A trembling seized my limbs, as I cast my eyes o- room, I received a message to visit a sick woman in and the dreadful contest continued without cessation until the darkness of the night. This closed that to an almost perfect skeleton, by a long consumption. Every symptom showed, that life was in its last tremb-

ling motions, yet her reason was preserved unimpair-I approached the bed. As she lifted upon me, her hollow sunken eye, and saw at her bed minister of Jesus Christ, she showed evident signs of terror, and her death-marked countenance, gathered a deadlier paleness. I took her withered hand, and said in a gentle tone of voice, "Madam you are very low. Have you a hope in God, through Jesus Christ, that all is well?" At this question she seemed greatly agitated,—gave my hand a convulsive grasp,—her eye rolled wildly,—a frown overspread her ghastly countenance, -she shook her bead, and choked with emotion. Finding my presence not to be endured, I turned from the bed and went into the next room to ascend as a thick smoke. Then there appeared a After a few minutes, word was brought, that I might pray, if I would not go into her room. To this I rea- Letter from Mr. Smith to the Corresponding Secretary dily consented, and we fell at the throne of grace Soon after prayer, I was told, that Mrs. wished to see me. I again approached the bed, and stood in silence to hear what she wished to say. She

said nothing. Concluding from her silence, that she expected something from me, I said, "Dear madam, lift up your heart to the Saviour,-put your trust in his atoning merits,-receive him by faith, and you need fear no dangers." The mention of a Saviour, seemed to rouse her up and give new energy. With an angry tone, an expression of countenance, such as "don't talk to me that way," and raised her emacia-ted hand, and used what little strength she had, to thrust me from her. As I turned to go, she said, "I am obliged to you." Being detained a moment by one that spoke to me in the room, she bade me go, and ordered her attendants to tell me to go. I went, but with such sensations as never before followed me from a sick room. It may well be supposed that such a fied and refreshed by Christian communion with a few 17th .- This morning, the unhappy woman whom I visited last evening. expired. I understand from her attendants in her last moments, that she signified her want of hope and sider this, as the language of delirium. But alas! it is

Such a death, in such a manner, would naturally miserable subject of it. I learned that Mrs. was the daughter of a well known Universalist, who took care to educate ber in his own principles. That she embraced, and avewed the fatal doctrines, and was long supported and strengthened in them, by a Universalist husband, who, however, chose to witness as little as possible, of her last days. O! what a comment upon Universalism! If such must be the end,

an alleviation denied me.

Such facts, though painful in the extreme, illustrate the infinite value of an early correct religious educamend the institution of Sabbath-schools.

MISSIONARY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

As this great city is but little known to the American public, we take great pleasure in extracting from the Missionary Fierald for November, an account of this city given by Professor King, of Amherst College, who has lately returned from his missionary travels in dom which is righteousness and peace and joy in the

"By three great erie Constantinople is often disquieted;—the plague, the fire, and the moord. There tility had existed among its members. Now they love had been several instances of the plague just before my arrival, and five or six days after my departure, I was informed by letters, that 200 a day were carried off by it. The fear of it was manifest while I was there, from the continual care that was taken by the Franks to avoid touching those who passed them in the streets. The sword was making its ravages, and a stillness reigned in the streets of Byzantium as if half its inhabitants were slain. And since my departure several thousand houses have been destroyed by the flames. Thus the Almighty visits with his judgments seven hills

I viewed it from the tower of Pera, but could not trace with my eye the seven hills mentioned. The prospect from the tower is enchanting. Hills and valleys, covered with the habitations of 600,000 souls; the mighty domes and lofty minarets of mosques; the palace of the sultan, encircled with gardens, beautiful as Eden; the waters of the Bosphorus, and the sea of and whitened with sails; and lofty mountains, among and whitened with sails; and lofty mountains, among and whitened with sails; and lofty mountains, among down the steep with frightful velocity.

Which is Olympus, with everlasting snows upon his

According to the estimate given me by a very intelligent Greek at Constantinople, it contains about the commandments and the worship of God. Parents did number of inhabitants above mentioned. Of these, 50,000 are Greeks, 100,000 Armenians, and 20,000

During my stay in the city, I visited the patriarch leading his offspring into the chambers of death. The of Constantinople, and the patriarch of Jerusalem tints of the picture are too dark and sombre to be who resides there; conversed with several of the viewed with steady nerves, even by him who perper priests, and visited in several Greek families, among whom I met with the same kind reception, as among the Greeks in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Mi-

> Ten or twelve days before my arrival, the patriarch of Constantinople received as I was told, an order from the Perte to command the people under his care not to have any intercourse with the Franks.

As the order of Janizaries, was abolished, I could not avail myself of the guard which strangers had beprogress more intelligible to the traveller, than the fore been accustomed to have, in walking about the city. With a native Christian for a guide, I visited the principal bazars of Byzantium, the Hippodrome. ately appalling, they are not on that account, to be and the Burnt-Pillar, passed by the mosque of St. Saphia, the Sublime Porte, and the Divan, without re-Vegetation quickly revives from the effects of the ceiving the slightest insult. Great stillness reigned throughout the city, though armed men and ly restored but long and late are the wanderings of were marching in every direction. Before the Grand Signor's palace I saw several bodies of Janizaries, who had just been beheaded. At the present time no In the contemplation of such a scene, there appeared stranger is permitted to enter the mosque of St. Saphia, which I was very desirous of seeing.

After visiting Byzantium, I took a boat and rowed Those on the European side most attracted my attention. Booyookdereh, which is two hours and forty minutes from Constantinople, is one of the most beau-Here reside most of the foreign ambassadors. At Therapia, where the French ambassador resides, were pointed out to me the beautiful seats of the cele-Ipsilanti and Mavrocordati.

The fine pure air, which filled the sails of merchant ships passing up and down the channel; boats rowing waters, or skimming along the surface; hills interspersed with villages and gardens; country seats of sure of contemplating it was, however, now and then

From Constantinople I took passage on board an English merchant ship for Smyrna. I left the city of confusion, plague, and death, without a single regret. It was half past 5, P. M. when we got under weigh, and a fair strong breeze, together with the current, carried us swiftly down the sea of Marmora. Thus happily, said I, when death comes, may I be wafted from this world, which seems so beautiful, but which is the residence of sin and sorrow. After passing the Seven Towers, I sat down on the stern of the ship, reflecting on the changes of fifteen hundred years, and watching the city of Constantine the Great, till darkness began to hover over it, and I could only discern faintly some of the loftiest domes and minarets, like a few of the deeds of ancient times which remain in history, while multitudes of less note are lost in obli-

From the Missionary Herald. WESTERN ASIA.

of the A. B. C. F. M. Ветноот, Макси 1, 1827.

uary 23d, I promised another upon my arrival at this During the four or five days I passed in Alexandria,

lived in the family of the Rev. D. McPherson, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and preached for him once in the hall of the British consulate, to an audience of between 20 and 30 English residents.

Mr. McPherson is the only missionary at present in I never saw before, (O! may I never again.) she said, that city. His labors on the Sabbath are principally "don't talk to me that way," and raised her emacia; confined to the English, of whom, as Alexandria is a place of considerable trade, there are always many to derive benefit from his instructions. Besides the service already mentioned, he has another regularly on board some vessel in the harbor, and a private conference meeting for such as are seriously disposed. The latter I had the pleasure of attending, and was gratiwho appeared to love our Lord in a place where so many either deny his name, or neglect his instructiers. He has also a school of more than 20 native children, where they are taught the principles of the trust in God, and that in the course of the night, she Christian religion. He is also supplied with religious became displeased with those who waited on her, and tracts from Malta, which he distributes as he has op cursed them in her anger. That she called on Got portunity; but the criminal indifference of the Christo kill her,—drag her off, and bury her. It would be tian population and the fanaticism of the Mosterns, a grateful alleviation to my feelings, to be able to concender this field of labor at present exceedingly limited.

REVIVALS.

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS.

From the New York Observer

Having recently spent a day or two in Lexington Heights, with the Rev. Mr. Nettleton, who for the able to state for the information of his friends, that his health is much improved, and that he appears better than he has for several years. The Lord has visited that place with a very interesting revival of religioa. About thirty are rejoicing in hope, and seriousness prevails throughout the whole society. I attended several of his meetings, and discovered what I have always remarked in those revivals where the Lord has used his instrumentality, that the wisdom which is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, &c. and that the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace .-The young converts seem happy, and appear to have a new song put into their mouths, even praise to the living God. Previous to the commencement of this good work, there were very unhappy divisions in the society, but these seem to have yielded to that king-Holy Ghost. You remember the happy results of Mr. N.'s labors in a congregation near this city a short lime since, where previous to the revival the greatest hosone another.

I attended a meeting in Lexington last week. It was in a large upper room in the Academy, which was crowded with attentive hearers. A solemn stillness reigned through the assembly. After the services were over, the silence was interrupted, and the solemnity increased, by the agenizing cries of an individual under pungent conviction, pleading with the Saviour for mercy. Scarcely ever did I withe s such a scene. This was a person of respectability, and evidently laboring under a deep sense of the presence of the Holy God. After a few moments spent in constant supplication in the presence of the whole audience, the individual was led to a neighboring house, and there, in about half an hour, was by the Holy Spirit brought (as they hoped) to rejoice in Christ.

Mr. N. addressed the congregation in a most immeditate upon the wonderful things they had seen .-In conversing with him on the subject, he made a re-Marmora, dividing the continents of Europe and Asia, mark to this effect, "I am not afraid of such a scene, when truli produces the impression. Your friend. H. G. LUDLOW.

New York, Oct. 30, 1327.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. A fire of Fiddles ! --- In the town of Hawley, Mass., the church of God has again been visited in mercy.-Among other subjects of the converting power of God, were six young people from one family. Their house had been a house of vice and folly -- a resort of the blithe and gay, to follow the enchanting sound of the myself had the uncommon pleasure of warming our cold hands and shivering bodies by a fire made of fiddles."

May the great Head of the church in mercy grant that every violin used to alienate the affections of the youth of our land, may be condemned, through the ame cause, and to share the same blessed fate.

J. LUCKEY. October, 1827.

From the Charleston Observer. MOUNT ZION, SUMTER DIST. S. C. Oct. 11.

Rev. and dear Brother,—Attention to the public seans of grace, during the last year, was, in the highest degree, respectful and decorous; but still profesworld-only five were added to the communion of the church during the year. Things continued much the same during the win-

ter; and when our Presbytery met in the spring, it pointed, with a special reference to the state of our Sabbath following our session had appointed for a communion season, and only one was added to our number; yet it was a solemn day. From this time a change for good commenced; the people of God began to see and feel their guilt and misery. The anxious look and falling tear gave evidence that the Lord was at work.

Favorable signs continued to increase, until a few in different directions; flocks of birds resting on the weeks back, when these gentle dews were changed to Similar facts, no doubt, are fresh in the memories of a shower of divine grace. At some times the whole of a crowded andience have been bathed in tears, and the rich, with the more splendid palaces of sultans and many brought to inquire, "What shall we do to be sultanas;-formed a scene truly beautiful. The plea- saved ?"-On last Sabbath, we had a communion season; on the Friday previous nearly the whole congregation met and encamped on the ground until Monfloating along, which reminded me of the infatuated capital, where I arrived by the help of the oar and the

faithfully preached.

On Sabbath morning, 67 were added to the commu nion of the church, on a public profession of their faith; after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to a large number of deeply affected communicants. Many who came from a distance to see what this meant, we have reason to hope, have returned to their homes, inquiring after the way of life.

Your brother in the gospel of our Lord and Saviour.
JOHN HARRINGTON.

Stephentown, Renesclaer co. N. Y .-- A correspondent at the east writes to a clergyman in Utica, that the revival in Stephentown has become more powerful than it had ever been in New Lebanon; and that the work had recently extended to Hancock village, Mass. In New Lebanon, also, there is still much sensibility on the subject of religion, and much carnest prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the

ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Job Guest, to the publishers of the Christian Advocate and Journal, da! ed Alexandria, D. C., 6th of October, 1827. Dear Sir,-In my letter to you, dated Cairo, Jan-

"In my last I gave you some information on the subject of religion in this place. I now have it in my power to say that the Lord in mercy has visited us with an extraordinary outpouring of his Spirit, and many have been made the subjects of awakening and converting grace. About one hundred and seventy have been added to the church in this place within a few weeks past. Between seventy and eighty joined society in eight days; forty-four came forward at one time and gave in their names. The good work is still progressing, while much concern and an almost universal seriousness seem to pervade our large and attentive congregations. About fifty of the subjects of this work are the children of Methodist parents, and of an age ranging from ten to sixteen years. Such is the sweep which it has made in some parts of the lown among the boys that those who are not as yet the subjects of this work are heard in the streets to speak of he loss of their fellows and playmates. Several prayer meetings have been held by the little girls, in which there have been five or six converts at a meet-In one or two in tares those girls have been connerted and have afterway to been the means of bringing in the greater part of the family! Taking this revival as a whole, I am not certain that I have seen any thing before to surpass it. Many of our Sunday school scholars have become the subjects of the work, and I have to doubt their attendance at Sunday Schools has had its influence in preparing their minds for a work of grace. O may they be faithful, that not one of them may be wanting when Christ shall come to collect his

Middletown, Conn .- The Rev. H. Bangs, in a postcript to a letter dated the 4th inst. says-" Through last three weeks has been laboring in that place, I am divine mercy, we have had a few drops which portend a more plentiful shower of divine grace. About forty at and since our Saybrook camp meeting have been awakened and converted to God. More than thirty have joined our society. we rejoice with trembling and beg your prayers for us, that the good so happily begur, may continue to go on with great power. Many of our old members are much quickened. This is very encouraging."-Ch. Adv. and Journal.

> Catharine Circuit, Genesee Conference. - The Rev. James Hall, under date of Sept. 24th, communicates the following cheering intelligence;-The Lord is graciously reviving his work on Catharine circuit.-About fifty have been added to the Methodist Episcopal Church since the last conference, and the work is still going on. About forty of these have been added to one society, and the flame is spreading to other peighborhoods. Oh that it it may increase more and more, until all shall be gathered into the heavenly fold - 16.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1827.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the opinion of some good friends to Zion's Herald that, in the bounds of the New England and Maine Conferences, there may be found fifteen hundred families, to when the Herald would be a blessing, and who would readily subscribe for the paper if a friend should call upon them--point out the advantages of pressive manner, and they went away silently, to receiving a religious newspaper into a family of children, and solicit their names as subscribers. It is the opinion of one, in particular, who stands very high in the estimation of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church-one, too, whose intimate knowledge of various parts of New England renders him an excellent judge of the actual state of things, that fifteen hundred new subscribers can be obtained by a simultaneous movement among the ministers of these two Conferences, without encroaching upon the rights of others, or injuring the circulation of any other religious paper. We briefly refer to these devil's master piece---the violin. But thank God, the opinions of the most judicious men that we may, with blessed Jesus passing by, and converting the "house more confidence, call upon the respected and beloved of mirth" into a "house of prayer," my colleague and ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ to remember the Herald of their Zion once more in their prayers and exertions.

As far as it regards the labor of the mechanical part of the paper, fifteen hundred, added to our present list of subscribers, would be no embarrassment to our plan of operations, and would be no more than might well be executed with one press. This addition would increase our subscription list to just that number which might be most profitably printed without much increasing the expenses of our present establishment.

We should not ask the agents and friends of Zion's sors were cold, and few were persuaded to forsake the Herald to make a renewed effort to obtain this number of subscribers for the commencment of a new year bad we not the fullest assurance that they would reap an abundant reward. We need not revert to the was found that this coldness was general. A day of fact that the Herald, under the gracious favor of Heavfasting, humiliation and prayer, was therefore ap en, has been a bond of union, drawing closer in Christian knowledge and fellowship thousands who are scatject on my people with earnestness; and I believe the tered over our vast country; -nor need we say that fast was strictly observed by the congregation. The wherever the Herald has gone a holy influence has attended, preparing many minds to receive the servants of God and their messages with meekness and profitnor, indeed, that many families have made a voluntagan to cry in carnest to Him for aid, and sinners be- ry acknowledgment that the cost of the Herald was saved, many times repeated, during a year, from the greater sobriety, diligence, economy and harmony disfused by its perusal, throughout the social circle. many who will read this, and need no retouching from our hands. But the great object at which we would aim is to excite a spirit of immediate action. Situated as we are, not having a selfish interest in the profits of the Herald, we shall indulge no false delicacy in pressing the subject on those, whose peculiar propstrong current, in one hour and a half from Booyook. denominations, were with us, and the word of life was the circulation of thoughts and sentiments which, to 2 erous extent, are their own---

Dividing the number of fifteen by er of preachers in the itineran New England and Maine Confere he the result, --- and what minister nexion who cannot find, in the box men more than seven families, who ious paper and might be induced to of the Herald for the ensuing yea should present an appearance too se aition of this number, others mig amber, so that the calculation wou otal results.

Let seven, then, be the lowest eacher shall calculate to add to th er of subscribers on his station. ered that the New England and A mbrace twenty-six thousand church of whom, if they lived in separa convinced, by the most plain arg ld be richer in money, wisdom, generous feeling, at the end of t coming a subscriber for Zion's He as of procuring the allotted numb ill afford a pleasing apology for pas ensuing six weeks. Having an ace that the above suggestions wi Him who has ever blessed the H ultaneous exertion which shall a the ranks of our readers, we hope ing, wintry wind proclaims the year nce that the spirit of Methodism east, as in the centre and the west.

WESLEYAN METHO From the following table, which Minutes of the British Conference, of the American Conferences just put that there are, at the present time. sevenly-six thousand seven hundred persons in church membership with the thodists—there having been a net inc last year, of twenty-nine thousand, f This is exclusive of the r preachers, of which there are two the dred and six. And besides there are chers, of which there are two the ix or seven thousand local preache Number of members now in Great B

Ditto in Ireland, itte in Foreign Stations.

eder the care of the British and Iris ader the care of the American Confe

otal number of Members in the We Methodist Societies throughout the exclusive of regular travelling precubo are statedly employed in the w e ministry,

unber of regular tra preachers, and of supernumerary as peranuated preachers, is as follows, Great Britain.

Regular Preachers. Supernumerary and Superannuated

Regular Preachers stationed in the Missionaries,

Supernumerary and superannuated P

the Stations.

Regular Preachers and Assistant Miaries now actually on the List, (be the twenty-one Missionaries emp in Ireland, and a considerable nu who are to be appointed to the v Foreign Stations as soon as possible spernumerary & superannuated Pr

he American Connexion in 1826, Regular Preachers in Circuits and sionaries to the Indians,

pernumerary and Superannuated,

otal throughout the world,

SLEYAN METHODIST GENERAL CO.

MANCHESTER. e Eighty-fourth Annual Conferen Ministers was held in the Oldhamester; its sittings commenced or od concluded on Thursday wards of four hundred Preachers ng a larger number than was ever ke any former occasion. The Rev. Joh andon, was appointed President; and Bunting, of Manchester, Secretar n Stuart, of Dublin, and the Rev. W Belfast, attended as the Representat sh Conference. Never, we believe, ations of the Conference conducte mong: or the Preachers more cordi gment and affection, and more full are to that system of doctrine and dis long been established among them. ices connected with the Conference rously attended; and a spirit of dederotion seemed to pervade every a chapels, and in the open air. tery large number of

respective Quarterly Meetings, he Conference to be employed in ry several of whom offered themselvenselve as Christian Missionaries. Eigh been accepted: the rest are place herve, and wait the openings of P the other candidates for the man of color, and a slave, in da. His letters to the Conference erable length his conversion, his c and views of evangelical doctri and a very powerful and well-fur ding to the testimony of those who with him, his character is une is knowledge both of science and di table, furnished a practical refut which has often been cast upon the or the purpose of justifying op We trust that the day is not far dividuals of the African race will s of the New Testament, and emu talents of those sable Fathers of names have so long been familiar to lastical history, and whose works edification and delight through every the world.

the requisite qualifications for the dry, were admitted into Full Connex ce, and solemnly recognised as f vineyard of the Lord. They w he Rev. Richard Watson, on the di a discourse on 2 Tim. i. 7; the p

added to the commuprofession of their of the Lord's supper er of deeply affected son to hope, have reafter the way of life. our Lord and Saviour. HARRINGTON.

. Y A correspongyman in Utica, that become more power-Lebanon; and that to Hancock village. there is still much on, and much earnest the Spirit upon the

D. C. ter. Job Guest, to the cate and Journal, dat-

tober, 1827. information on the I now have it in my mercy has visited no ring of his Spirit, and cts of awakening and hundred and seventy in this place within a nty and eighty joined r came forward at one The good work is still vade our large and atlethodist parents, and xteen years. Such is some parts of the town are not as yet the subthe streets to speak of laymates. Several ix converts at a meetose girls have been conn the means of bringing y! Taking this revival at I have seen any thing ur Sunday school scholof the work, and I have junday Schools has had minds for a work of

ev. II. Bangs, in a postinst. says-" Through few drops which portend mp meeting have been lod. More than thirty rejoice with trembling, that the good so happily with great power. Ma-nch quickened. This is v. and Journal.

that not one of them

shall come to collect his

Conference .- The Rev. ept. 24th, communicates lligence;—The Lord is on Catharine circuit.—
to the Methodist Episcoference, and the work is of these have been added e is spreading to other t may increase more and athered into the heavenly

EFRALD.

EMBER 14, 1827.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. good friends to Zion's Her-New England and Maine found afteen hundred famwould be a blessing, and e for the paper if a friend point out the advantages of paper into a family of chilcs as subscribers. It is the try and membership of the rch-one, too, whose intiparts of New England renudge of the actual state of new subscribers can be movement among the minences, without encroaching

more in their prayers and labor of the mechanical part ed, added to our present list embarrassment to our plan e no more than might well ss. This addition would in-st to just that number which ripted without much increas-

agents and friends of Zion's

esent establishment.

r injuring the circulation of

We briefly refer to these

ous men that we may, with

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us Christ to remember the

d effort to obtain this numhe commencment of a new t assurance that they would We need not revert to the r the gracious favor of Heavion, drawing closer in Chrisrship thousands who are scatry; -nor need we say that gone a holy influence has atminds to receive the servants s with meekness and profitmilies have made a voluntat the cost of the Herald was ed, during a year, from the nce, economy and harmony throughout the social circle. are fresh in the memories of and need no retouching from at object at which we would of immediate action. Situag a selfish interest in the profall indulge no false delicacy n those, whose peculiar propalling upon them to extend hts and sentiments which, to 2

Dividing the number of fifteen bundred by the numwhe result, --- and what minister is there in the conare than seven families, who now take no religmper and might be induced to receive the benethe Herald for the ensuing year? If some circuits present an appearance too sterile for the acquiof this number, others might afford a larger ber, so that the calculation would hold good in its

steren, then, be the lowest number that any her shall calculate to add to the present full numsubscribers on his station. Let it be rememof that the New England and Maine Conferences whom, if they lived in separate families, might princed, by the most plain arguments, that they be richer in money, wisdom, piety, benevolence nerous feeling, at the end of the year 1828, by ing a subscriber for Zion's Herald. The busiprocuring the allotted number of subscribers that the above suggestions will, by the blessing Im who has ever blessed the Herald, arouse a sineous exertion which shall add fifteen hundred on ranks of our readers, we hope, before the moanng, watry wind proclaims the year---departed, to anwe that the spirit of Methodism is as active in the as s in the centre and the west.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

from the following table, which we copy from the tes of the British Conference, corrected by those he American Conferences just published, it appears here are, at the present time, six hundred and sir thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven in church membership with the Wesleyan Methere having been a net increase, during the ar, of twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and This is exclusive of the regular travelling ers, of which there are two thousand seven hunand six. And besides there are supposed to be seven thousand local preachers.—Chris. Adv.

to in Irel	and, -		*	-		22,599
co in For	eign Statio	D8,		•	4	34,892
Virences,	are of the	-		-		294,730
1827,			-			381,997
Methodist exclusive who are so the minist B. The preachers	number , and of st ed preache	throug travel ployed of reg apernu	hout ling in the gular mera	travery and	orid, hers, ork of elling d su-	676,727
	Preachers,					742

ends: Preachers stationed in the cirperaumerary and superannuated Preach-

upernumerary and Superannuated,

dar Preachers and Assistant Missiones now actually on the List, (besides twenty-one Missionaries employed reland, and a considerable number are to be appointed to the vacant ign Stations as soon as possible,) 165 roumerary & superannuated Preach-

American Connexion in 1826. lar Preachers in Circuits and Misaries to the Indians, numerary and Superannuated,

tal throughout the world,

on the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for September. EYAN METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.

Eighty-fourth Annual Conference of Metho-

ers was held in the Oldham-Street Chapel, lester; its sittings commenced on Wednesday, oth, and concluded on Thursday, August 9th. ds of four hundred Preachers were present, larger number than was ever known to attend er occasion. The Rev. John Stephens, of was appointed President; and the Rev. Jaing, of Manchester, Secretary. The Rev. of Dublin, and the Rev. William Reilly. attended as the Representatives from the ence. Never, we believe, were the deof the Conference conducted with greater or the Preachers more cordially united in and affection, and more fully resolved to that system of doctrine and discipline which een established among them. The religious anected with the Conference, were very ly attended; and a spirit of deep seriousness n seemed to pervade every assembly, both els, and in the open air.

y large number of young men recommended spective Quarterly Meetings, were proposen accepted: the rest are placed on the List preach the sermon. ve, and wait the openings of Providence .the other candidates for the ministry was man of color, and a slave, in the Island of h. His letters to the Conference, stating at ble length his conversion, his call to the miith him, his character is unexceptionable, wledge both of science and divinity highly e, furnished a practical refutation of the

the past year, some account will be found in the Obtuary department of this Magazine, extracted from the Minutes of Conference. Among them will be found some comparatively young men, of more than ordinary promise, whose memory will long be cherished by their surviving friends, and by many thousands of persons who derived spiritual benefit from their minis trations. Mysterious, indeed, is the Providence by which such men as Dr. M'Allum and Mr. Stoner are so early removed from their field of useful labor."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE IN IRELAND. The Irish Conference was this year held in Belfast. Its sittings commenced at six o'clock in the morning nice twenty-six thousand church members --- each of July 2d. The Rev. Richard Watson, President of of July 2d. The Rev. Richard Watson, President of the English Conference, presided: he was accompanied by the Rev. Jabez Buuting, Secretary to the English Conference, and the Rev. John Mason, one English Conference, and the Rev. John Mason, one great enemy of souls dehights to see his victims enter, of the Congral Secretaries of the Methodist Missionary Society. The Rev. Samuel Wood was elected Secretary to the Irish Conference. About one hundred tary to the Irish Conference. About one hundred preachers were assembled from different parts of Ireland, who were very hospitably entertained by familiand and affectionate treatment from her husband. and a pleasing apology for pastoral visits during lies belonging to the Methodist societies and congrenations. About fifty years ago, this town formed a part of the Lieburn Circuit. The regular congregation did not exceed fifty persons; and the Society, consisting entirely of poor people, did not include more than twenty individuals. Their place of public worship was then an upper room, in an obscure part of the town, which they rented of a poor inn-keeper, and to which they ascended by a step-latter. There are now three chapels in Belfast, the largest of which stands in Donegal-square, and is well attended; and the Society in the town and neighborhood amounts to five hundred members.

For more than forty years the Irish Conference was annually held in Dublin; nor did the Societies in any of the provincial towns or cities, till lately, either contest the honor, or seek to share the advantage of their brethren in that metropolis. Belfast was the first to claim this privilege; and Cork soon followed after; and, in fact, obtained the precedency. In 1825 the Conference was held in Cork; and in 1827 a Conference was held in Cork; and in 1827 a Conference has been held in the capital of the Northern province .-Great interest was excited on this occasion. The religious services were crowded with serious and attentive hearers; many of whom had come from the ther of members now in Great Britain, 237,239 neighboring towns, and some of them a distance of forty miles. The public ministry of the Word seemed, in many instances, to be attended by a special influence of the Holy Spirit; the salutary effects of which, it is hoped, will long remain. The Rev. Dr. Hanna, Minister of the third Presbyterian congregation in Belfast, kindly accommodated the Methodist Ministers and congregations with the use of his Chapel during the two Sundays of the Conference.

Three candidates for the Methodist Ministry in Ireland were admitted on trial by the Conference; and four were received into Full Connexion with that body. One of these had spent several years on a foreign mission; and the other three had just terminated their probationary course with acceptance. The im-pression which this solemn ordinance occasioned will be long remembered. Grateful for the spiritual benefit derived from the assembling of so many Ministers in their town, the Society presented a request that the Conference would meet every third year in Belfast. With this request the Conference was unable to com-ply; having deemed it necessary, for various reasons, to meet every atternate year in Dublin; but resolved, nevertheless, to assemble every fourth year in Belfast,

and every fourth year in Cork.

Methodism in Ireland, though impeded in its progress by various causes, is in a course of regular advancement. There has been an increase in the Societies, during the past year, of nearly one hundred; although unwards of four hundred Members have, in and the perils to which they have been exposed alarming; but it is now generally acknowledged that their exertions have contributed, in no small degree, to the spread of evangelical truth in that island, and to produce that spirit of reformation which now so happily our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

In the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just pub-

tentive:-

important duties of fasting and humiliation, with a view to the revival of the work of God?

rived from the sacred Scriptures, that the most happy happy effects which have frequently followed, in the glorious revivals of religion, of which our venerable founder was a distinguished instrument,—and being encouraged by the tokens of the divine approbation which we have witnessed during the last year,-the Conference most earnestly recommends, that all our Societies will strictly observe the first Fridays in September, December, March, and June, as days of fasting, humiliation, and fervent prayer; with a spe-cial view, that the Head of the Church may pour out his Holy Spirit, in order that the great end for which we have been raised up as a people may be accom-plished; and that the kingdom of our God and of his Christ may be extended and established, by the con-

DEDICATION.

The Methodist Meeting House, recently erected in Conference to be employed in the itinerant Saugus, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty several of whom offered themselves for foreign God, Thursday the 22d inst. Services to commence

LIEUTENANT PERCIVAL.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign views of evangelical doctrine, displayed the following resolution. The committee appointed I ought to learn that song on earth. da very powerful and well-furnished mind. to consider the complaint of the Prudential Committee testimony of those who are best ac-

The following was communicated by a gentleman of veracity, who was familiarly acquainted with the facts. It is indeed awfully horrid, enough so to chill one's blood; but we dare not suppress it. Let rum-drinkers look at the frightful beacon, and see whither they are

Drunkards, be ye also ready!!

George Davison, aged about 36 years, of Fryeburg village, Me. has this day deceased. He has been in the habit for several years, of drinking to excess, occasionally, and though he was serious and provident when free from this bane to society, has himself with his wife and children lived a wretched life. For a week prior to his death he was intoxicated every day, and abused his family unmercifully. This morning he said to his wife, with a horrible oath, "When I drink another the tippler's shop; drank rum while there; filled his Not far from 2 o'clock, P. M. he took his "jug" and going to another room, said, " I swear I will drink till I die, let it be longer or shorter." His wife expostu-I die, let it be longer or shorter." His wife expostu-lated, when he replied, "By God I will, and I call Jesus Christ to witness!" Before 3 o'clock his spirit had fled, and where, O! where, we drunkards, do ye think it landed? The Bible says, "no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of God." I Cor. vi. 10: Gal. v. 21. 22 An Address to Backsliders. Summoned to the bar of Eternal Justice with an oath on his tongue, what will be his everlasting reward?— Let all " those who follow strong drink," take imme-Let all "those who follow strong arms," take minned diate warning by the awful example; for though God may delay his coming, he surely will come in judgment.

October 20, 1827.

20 A Diatogue between 1 22 Sin, no Trifle.
23 Solemn Warning to Dancers.
29 Death Bed of a Modern Free Thinker.

REMARKS ON THE THEATRE. The tendency of the theatre to dissipate all serious thoughts, will I presume, not be denied. Nothing like 33 The Celestial Pilot, or the Sure Guide of Mariners the solumnity of another world is found within its pol-luted tabernacles. God is not there, except to witness its evil deeds and to record them in the book of his remembrance. The Holy Spirit is not there, unless it be to whisper through the conscience of the signer -arise and depart, for this place is polluted. No one carries with him thither the spirit of prayer; no one returns with it to his family and closet. Who then, that loves his Saviour and the souls of men, will presume to countenance or vindicate the amusements of the theatre? Who does not confess, that viewed in the light of the gospel, it is, to say the least, a scene of peculiar temptation and hazard? And what Christian, let me ask, can attend, and yet reconcile his conduct with such scriptures as these:—"Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation"—"Abstain from all appearance of evil"—"Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing"—" Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying"-" Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God"-" Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them"-" Be ye therefore partakers not with them, for ye were some-time darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord; walk as children of the light."-AIKIN.

From the Christian Mirror. LAST SAYINGS OF DR. PAYSON.

The following conteners share the rapid enlarge 68 John Woolley.

ment of his conceptions of the adorable God, as the 59 Advice to a Young Man upon his Entrance into the drew near when he should 'see Him as he is.'

"Hitherto I have viewed God as a fixed star, bright indeed, but often intercepted by clouds; but now it is 61 On Honesty. coming nearer and nearer, and spreads into a Sun, so 62 A Murderer's Death Bed. vast and glorious, that the sight is too dazzling for flesh and blood to sustain."—That his was not a blind adoration, and that his mind was awake to every view of 65 Address to fashionable professors of Religion. that period, emigrated to England and America. Its Ministers have long passed through evil report and low:—"I see clearly that all these same glorious and 67 The Swearer's Prayer. Ministers have long passed through evil report and through good report; they have endured great privations and hardships; their labors have been severe, my affections into a flame, and to melt down my soul 69 Christian Education.

70 Sermon on the Death into the same blessed image, would burn and scorch me like a consuming fire, if I were an impenitent sin-

It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the amazing 72 The Penny Tract. 73 On the subject of Prayer. prevails. With all the other faithful Ministers of Christ in Ireland, they are justly entitled to the Christian sympathy and the fervent prayers of all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

In the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Minutes of the Irish Conference, just publication of the Irish Conference of the Irish Conference of Irish Con operations, and retained its balance perfectly. The 76 Leslie's Short Method with Deists.
77 On Dress, by Mr. Wesley.
78 An Address to Class Leaders, by the Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe.
81 Death of the Earl of Rochester.
8 In this city, Mr. Moses Ware, aged 37: Mr. Henry Blake.
23: Mrs. Catharine McDonald, 46: Eleace Hamilton, 40: while on a visit, Miss Mary B. Thacher, 18, daughter of Henry Teacher, Esq. of Yarmouth: Hezekiah Clay, 25: Henry Bowker, 42: George Simmons, 64: Wm. Johnson, 40: Anlished, is the following entry, recommending a duty to which Christian Churches cannot be too seriously at- lend your wings," &c. To Mrs. P. who, while ministering to him, had observed, "your head feels hot and 82 The Worth of the Soul. "What can be done more effectually to promote the seems to be distended," he replied, "It seems as if the 84 The Sailor's Return. soul disdained such a narrow prison, and was deter- 85 Principles of Divine Revelation. mined to break through with an angel's energy, and I 86 On Family Worship. A. From the satisfactory evidence which is de-trust with no small portion of an angel's feeling, until 67 Advice to an Apprentice-trust with no small portion of an angel's feeling, until 67 Advice to an Apprentice-it mounts on high."—Again: "It seems as if my soul results have invariably followed a conscientious discharge of these duties,—and also from a review of the try them, that in her fluttering she would rend the fine 2 La voix de Dieu a l'Homme. net-work of the body to pieces

His humility increased with his joys: "I find no satisfaction in looking at any thing I have done. want to leave all this behind—it is nothing—and fly to Christ, to be clothed in his righteousness: All my joy comes from looking at him." Again: 'I have done nothing myself. It seems as if I had not fought, but Christ had fought for me-I had not run, but Christ carried me-that I had not worked but Christ had wrought in me. Christ has done all."

Christian, he was heard to express in the following

"What an assemblage of motives to holiness does version of sinners, and the edification of believers in the gospel present! I am a Christian—what then? Why I am a redeemed sinner—a pardoned rebel—all through grace, and by the most wonderful means, which infinite wisdom could devise.

I am a Christian-what then? Why I am a temple of God, and surely I ought to be pure and holy—I am a Christian—what then? Why I am a disciple of S Christian Missionaries. Eighteen of these at eleven o'clock, A. M. Rev. John N. Maffitt will Christ, and must imitate him, who was meck and lowly in heart, and pleased not himself .- I am a child of joy and gratitude.-I am a Christian-what then? piece. Why I am an heir of heaven, and hastening on to the abodes of the blessed, to join the full choir of glorified Missions, at their late meeting in New York, adopted ones in the Song of Moses and the Lamb; and surely

Resolved, unanimously, That the Board feel, with reflects as it receives the beams of the sun. This conch has often been cast upon the negro in- deep sensibility and regret, the reported outrages and viction was greatly strengthened by his own experials of the African race will become able the island of Oahu, and the interesting natives of that strong desire that they might partake of my happiness." sentation which has been made on that painful subject by his increasing efforts to do good to all to whom he could gain access by any medium. During his last condidation and delight through every succeeding world.

Navy of the United States: and that the Recording and delight through every succeeding world.

Sceretary of the Navy.

Secretary of the United States: and that the Recording and delight through every succeeding world.

Secretary of the United States: and that the Recording and delight through every succeeding world.

Secretary of the United States: and that the Recording saw and conversed with from 40 to 50 of his pastoral behaviored and the saw and conversed with from time to time as he had strength to bear it, inviting one class after another of the particulars of the Earth of the particulars of the Easth of the particulars of the Easth of the Practicular of the Sabbath from time to time as the date of the particular of the Practicular the New Testament, and emulate the pie- island, and that this Board fully approve of the repre- The sincerity of this avowal was abundantly verified

Store, Crosby street, New York, at the price of 100 pages for 10 cents. N. B. Those who send the mofor 5 dollars worth, shall be entitled to one dollar's worth gratis, and in the same proportion for any larger amount.

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tributing Religious Tracts.

2 On the Necessity and Nature of Repentance. 3 On the Necessity and Nature of Justification by

Faith.

4 On the Wrath to Come. on God's Love to Mankind.

On the Importance of keeping the Sabbath. 7 On the Witness of the Spirit. 8 A Hint to Parents.

On Profane Swearing.

10 A Warning to the Intemperate.
11 A Serious Address to Frequenters of Theatres.
12 To those who neglect the Preaching of the Gospel.

13 On the Possibility of Falling from Grace. 14 Account of a Remarkable Conversion. Serious Advice to Professing Christians.

16 On the Necessity of Sanctification, or Gospel Ho liness. 17 On Lying.

18 Reflections on the Uncertainty of Life and the Cer-

24 Friendly Advice to all whom it may concern. 25 A Striking Instance of the Power of Divine Grace. 26 A Dialogue between a Predestinarian and his friend.

30 Sings of a Living or Growing Christian. 31 On Dress, by a Lady. 32 Memoir of Miss Ursula Milward.

to the best Port. 34 A short Account of William Cole.

35 Free Grace. 36 A Plain Account of Christian Perfection, by the

Rev. John Wesley.

37 An Address to the Votaries of Pleasure. 33 On Family Religion.

39 Directions how to Profit by the Ministry of the Word. 40 Scripture Doctrine of Predestination, Election and

Reprobation. 41 Truth Vindicated

42 Life and Death of Two Young Ladies Contrasted. 43 The Gure of Evil Speaking, by Rev. J. Wesley.

44 Duplicity Exposed.

45 Duty of Caring for the Souls of Relatives.

46 Three Queries to Deists. 47 A Good Wife a great blessing.

48 Sabbath Occupations. Duties and Encouragements of the Poor.

50 An Account of Miss Caroline Anne Smith, by Dr. Adam Clarke. The Way to Heaven.

52 Bible Happiness; or the History of a poor afflicted Woman.

53 A Christian Memento.

54 History of George Gilbert, Part I.
 55 History of George Gilbert, Part II.

56 The Common Error Expesed. 57 The Good Servant.

60 Character of a Methodist.

71 Precept and Example.

IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

3 Avis Amical a tous ceux que cela peut concerner. 4 Reflexions Scrieuses sur l'Eternite. A number of additional Tracts are in the press

and will shortly be published. Complete sets of the Tracts to No. 70, bound in

His views of the obligations and privileges of the field Lane on Friday evening next, on the subject of Sabbath Schools, by Rev. Mr. Dorchester, agent for Sabbath Schools for the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Services to commence at half past 6 o'clock. Those friendly to Sabbath Schools are respectfully invited to attend.

At sea, on the 14th of August iast, on his passage from Marseilles to New-Orleans, Capt. John Ruggles Parker, of Boston, commander of ship Susan, of Portland.

In England, Ugo Foscolo, one of the Italian literati, who has the first memory and provide a proposition of the state of the sta

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

An elegant work, to be entitled " The Token," is appour ed for publication in Boston, by Mr. Samuel G. Goodrich. It is intended that it shall emulate the "Souvenir," "Amulet," "Forget-me-Not," &c. and §100 are offered for the best poem, God, and ought to be filled with filial love, reverence, to be published in it, and an equal sum for the best prose

Juvenile Souvenir. - This is another of those popular little works, designed for holyday memorials of friend ones in the Song of Moses and the Lamb; and surely I ought to learn that song on earth.

He repeatedly expressed his continually deepening conviction that the happiness of heaven was a benevolent happiness, and consisted in imparting as well as receiving. He compared the saint to a mirror, which reflects as if receiving the heaves of the sun. This con-

The Juvenile Souvenir is made up of a variety of prose and verse; and its mechanical execution will do credit to the tythe purpose of justifying oppression and Vertrust that the day is not far distant when Vertrust that the day is no shall endeavor to give our readers an extract in anticipation .--

sequence of the present system of espionage, it is by no means easy to procure, we shall most certainly publish then number of fifteen hundred by the number of fifteen hundred by the number of preachers in the itinerant connexion of the procure of preachers in the itinerant connexion of the seguland and Maine Conferences, seven would be sequenced to the Societies abroad, as the fruit of Missionary labeled with purpose of heart the table of the Conference.

LIST OF TRACTS.

The following Tracts are on sale at the Mcthodist Book

The following Tracts are on sale at the Mcthodist Book

University of Nashville.—Commencement Oct. 3d, Graduates 11. The Pegree of LLD. was conferred on Hon. F. X. Martin, judge of the supreme court of Louisiana; and that of D. D. on Bishop Scule, of the Methodist Church. Baccalaureate address by President Lindsey.

Amherst College.—By a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the College just published for the year 1827, it appears that the whole number of students at the present time is 209, being an addition of 39 to the number of last year. Seniors 42, Juniors 47, Sophomores 63, Freshmen 67. Of the Freshman class 18 are entered upon the new course, in which the modern are substituted for the ancient larguages. Of the whole number 136 are from Massachusetts, and 57 from the Old county of Hampshire, 29 are from Connecticut, 16 from New Hampshire, 10 from Vermont, 5 from New Jersey, 3 from Virginia, 2 from South Carolina, 2 from Mississippi, 2 from Greece, 2 from New York, 1 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Maine.

Hartford Female Seminary, School Carotte, 4 belle hartford

Hartford Female Seminary School Gazette.-A half sheet has appeared at Hartford, bearing this title, to be continued emi-monthly. It is to contain principally the productions of he young ladies connected with the Female Seminary of that

From the National Philauthropist STRICTURES ON HEALTH.

STRICTURES ON HEALTH.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the wish we expressed a short time since, relative to the republication of the Essays on Intemperance from the New York Christian Advocate, will be gratified. Mr. Badger, the Editor, says that he is at liberty to announce that Dr. David M. Reese, formerly of Bathinore, but now of New York city, is the author of these Essays. In compliance with the wishes of the public, he will revise and amplify them; and they will shortly be published at the Methodist Book Room, in a small volume, under the title of "Strictures on Health, designed for the use of valendinarians, with an advice to the rising generation, and an appeal to those who value health and long life."

We again take the liberty of recommending the proposed work to the public, and hope the benevolent excribus of the author will meet with an adequate reward.

French Liberary.—The National Library in France, is the

FRENCH LIBRARY .-- The National Library in France. is the French Library.—The National Library in France, is the library in France, is the library in France, is the library in France, in the world. This immense depot of literature, formerly called the King's Library, is of obscure origin; its acquisitions have been numerous both by purchase and plunder; it is cuttled to two copies of every work published in the Kingdom; its convents are computed to be at present 350,000 printed books; between 70 and 80,000 manuscripts, and 50,000 engravings and portraits; the acquisitions have been numerous from the accession of other entire Libraries. The manuscripts embrace every branch of learning of all ages; a written foll Papyrus, taken from the hand of an Egyptian mummy, was presented to it by Bonaparte, after he left that country is 1801; a manuscript containing the woks of Prudeutius, who was presented to it by Bonaparte, after he left that country 19 1801; a manuscript containing the woks of Prudentius, who was born in the year 549, in Runic Capitals is supposed to be outemporary with that author.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lectures of the Mechanic Institution in this city for the season have commenced. The introduc-tory by Mr. Everett was delivered last Wednesday evening, to a large and respectable auditory, and gave great satisfaction. It is a proof of a laudible thirst for useful knowledge, that these Lectures are so well patronized and attended. Give youth a taste for Science, and convince them of its value, and they will not fail to use means for intellectual advancement. And the physical sciences are partially calculated to excite the curiosity and admiration of the youthful mind. It is a subject, too, of boundless extent. Those who have long studied the laws of nature have still much to learn. The greatest philosophers may make further progress.

William Wilkinson, Esq. of Providence, has made donation of fifty volumes of valuable Books to the Mechanics' Library of Newport.

Wreck .-- The ship Aurora, Taubman, from Liverpool for New York, with a valuable cargo of hardware, sunk. The passengers, captain, mates, and a part of the crew, were safely landed; but six of the crew, who refused to accompany the captain in the jolly boat, per-ished. It is not probable that much if any of the car-

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. William Knight, to Miss Joan Smith: Mr. William Lewis, to Miss Jane B. Wadleigh: Mr. Nathan F. Morgan, of Gloucester, to Miss Martha Broughton: Mr. Thomas Cheeve, to Miss Mary-Ann Philips: Mr. Thomas N. French, to Miss Lucy W. Alger: Mr. George T Chapman, to Damaris Roulliard of Littleton: Mr. John E. Hessietine, to

To Damaris Roullard of Littleton: Mr. John E. Hessieune, to Miss Lucy K Fillebrown.

In Lunenburg, Mass. Mr. Abraham Marshall, of Groton, to Miss Charlotte Turner, of the former place.

In New York, Ferris Pell, Esq. to Mrs. Marianna Sturges, daughter of the late W. Chauning, Esq. of Bosto, 1: Mr. J. H. Hewit, of Boston, to Miss Estelle Mangin.

w M'Cormick, 21: Mr. John Collins, 35: Mr. William Shed, 45: Samuel, son of George Gibbon, of Charleston, S. C. aged 11 months: Mr. Henry Wright, 26, son of Mr. Caleb W.: Mr. Harvey Lawton, 21: Mr. David Ordway, 24.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah Blake, aged 37. At Shirley, Mr. Wm. Henry Staples, aged 22, son of the late Arshirley, Mr. Will. Thenry Staples, aged 22, 501 of the later apt. Staples, of Boston.
In Weston, widow Rhoda Goldsbury, formerly of this city.

aged 30.

In Littleton, Mr. Randall Chaney, son of Lieut John Chaney, of Dunstable, aged 34. He was on his way from Hollis to this city with a loaded team, fell from the tongue of his wagon, the wheel of which passed over his body, and he died between three and four hours afterwards. He has left a wife and three children.
In Madison, Con. Rev. John Ely, aged about 63. His death was occasioned by his being thrown from his carriage,

Complete sets of the Tracts to No. 70, bound in 2 vols. are for sale at the low price of 50 cents per vol.

NOTICE.

A Discourse will be delivered in the church in Broman Price of the Navy. In Standard was instantly killed.

In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Henry H. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bostant Price of the Navy. In Pensacola, Mr. Hunt, aged 30, a native of Bos

In Mobile, Mr. James Stranger, of Maine, aged 25.

left an unpublished translation of Dante, and another of the first seven books of Homer. SHIP NEWS.

> PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.—Arrived, brig George Henry, Watts, Halifax; schs. Mirror, Bassett, New York; Boston, Nichols, Richmond; Chesapeake, Hallet, New York; Cent, Burgess, Alexandria.
6-Arrived, ship Rasselas, Austin, Cronstadt; brigs Hampton, Stone, Liverpool: Hope. Long, Gottenburg; Flder Brewster, Ryder, Leghorn: Socrates, Nye. Malaga — Cleared, ships Mentor, Mann, Batavia, Mount-Vernon, Barnicoat, Savan-

nah.

7—Arrined, brig Acorn, House, Philadelphia; schs. Visscher, Ingraham, Albany: Chariot, Baxter, N. York: sloop Hero, Ripley, do; bark Garland, Hilton. Elisnore—Cleared, brigs Filgrim, Freeman, St. Thomas and a market; Congress, Hall, Gibraltar and a market; Colon, Thorndike, Gibraltar;

Hope, Woodbury, Liberia.
8-Arrived, schs. Wm. Penn, Clark, Philadelphia; Regu-

FOR BION'S HERALD,

THE HARPER... NO. V. A reply to one who saids I hope to see better Days.

How oft has hope deceived thee, By colors fair and vain! How oft its scenes have grieved thee, And gave thy bosom pain !

Thy more o'erspread with sorrow, And gloomy was the day; But hope dawn'd on the morrow, With bright illusive ray.

Then soon its prospects faded, The skies again did lower; And life again was shaded, By disappointment's power. Hope still lit up more brightly,

Its glaring meteor ray, And life went on more sprightly While every scene was gay. The phantom, pleasure, vanish'd,

And left thy heart in grief; Yet soon these clouds were banish'd, -Hope came to thy relief. Thus, fair, false hope is stealing. Thy time, thy peace, thy heart, -

Deceives thy better feeling By it's delusive art. But there's a hope still bright'ning,-Its rays serenely shine;

Thy dreary path enlight'ning, With beams of truth divine. This hope by grace is given, To guide us on our way:

By its celestial ray. Christ is its firm foundation, Its promises are sure; Its object is salvation-

It gilds our nath to heaven.

Its pleasures shall endure. ----

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

The following lines, occasioned by the death of Mr. Rurus N FLANDERS, of Boston, who died on board the ship Saco, a sea, Oct 20th, 1826, were found written with a pencil, and are now presented for publication in the Herald.

No venal muse, for thee, dear youth, With strains of counterfeited wo, Shall mock the ear of slighted truth. Or urge the pitying strain to flow.

The sacred tear, from virtue's eye, In holy silence falls, unseen,-But empty sorrow's clamorous sigh Proclaims the hollowness within,

Age may with heavy hand efface The sculptur'd monuments of art, But nothing ever can erase Thy name and memory from my heart

Had time confirm'd with riper years, The promise hope and reason gave,

Unworthy were the perest tears, To shed upon thy watery grave.

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

mitnessonom. If you are a pastor of souls, pray for those committed to your care. I do not mean, simply, that you should supplicate blessings for them in general. would be well for them and you if you should remember their cases individually at the throne of grace. You recollect the case of Ouranius, mentioned in Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life. The writer very fer- dent spirits of any kind, in any case, unless compelled vently exhorts others to follow his example. And permit by imperious necessity. me to say, that I believe it would have been advantageous to me and the souls over whom I have watched, if I had been more particular and fervent in my intercessions; but as far as I have followed the example of Ouranius it has been rendered a blessing to my soul. O, if the precious moments, which we sometimes waste in idle conversation, were devoted to holy intercession, surely we, should have no reason to regret it in a dy-

Perhaps it might be profitable for us, in family devotion, sometimes to mention the names of the persons in the family, praying for them in some degree, as we think their several cases require. There is a great processes in young people and children to consider famil: prayer as a formal piece of business, rather than, as the expression of our desires to God. These par ticular petitions might have a tendency to counteract this impression and produce a happy effect.

Another particular, relative to private devotion, is the use of vocal expressions. I have noticed a passage on this subject in Mr. Benson's excellent commentary, on Psalm lv. 17, where the Psalmist says, "I will cry aloud, and he shall hear my voice,"---Mr. B. observes, "David having meditated will cry, yea, will cry aloud: the fervor of his spirit in prayer shall be expressed, and yet more excited by the intenseness and earnestness of his voice." We are so constituted. that by external means we may sometimes fix our at-tention on a train of thoughts. I know not how it is with others, but I am convinced that it is more difficult for me to keep my mind in a praying frame when I am perfectly silent than when I make use of audible lan guage. There may be circumstances when it would be improper to pray in this manner, lest it should appear like ostentation; but most people can have some opportunities of "crying aloud" to God without disturbing those around them .- O, let us struggle earnestly in prayer while we have time and opportunity, for the day of death is at hand.

HINTS TO MINISTERS

Represe, to the utmost, the feelings of Vanity and Pride, and the undue desire of Popular Applause.

"Humility," observes Mr. Cecil, "is the spirit of our dispensation-not a creeping servile humility, but an entire self-renunciation. Pride is the most universal and inveterate of all vices-every man is a proud man, though all are not equally proud. No sin harasses the Christian so much, nor accompanies him so unweariedly; its forms of exhibiting itself are infinitely varied, and none are more common than the affectation of humility. Pride is the master-sin of spirit; and the grace of God, in the whole tenor of our dispensation, is directed against it."

Against the ever-besetting sins of pride and vanity, the Christian minister, and more especially the young minister, should be particularly on his guard; he is in danger of being tempted to pride of office, to pride of real or inaginary talent, to pride of learning, and perdanger of pride which would impel him to think more highly of himself than he ought to think, he is in danger also of the vanity which would impel him to aim at display, that he may excite the admiration of others, and receive the incense of their praise. Against these fearful dangers, then, let him be ever on his guard: let him view himself in the light in which he would be regarded by others, were the inward workings of pride and vanity distinctly apparent to his view; and let him ask his own heart, whether, if he would be

eth the heart, and knoweth what is in man, and requiroth whatever we do in word or deed, we should do in Mary's patronage. In 1721, the experiment was sucthe name of the Lord Jesus, giving glory to God by

To recommend the young minister to cherish a feeling of indifference with regard to the estimation in which his pulpit services are held, would indicate ignorance both of human nature and of Christian morals.—"Let every one of us," said an Apostle, "please his neighbor for his good, to edification." If usefulness be the end at which he aims in his ministry, and the acceptableness of his exertions be desired, as a means to the accomplishment of that end, he is not chargeable with a dereliction of Christian principle: order to persuade. Of this the wisest of men was convinced, and therefore, in the review of his labors, he thus expresses himself:-- "Because the preacher was wise, he gave good heed, and sought out and set in order many proverbs, and sought to find out acceptable

own sake, and for the gratification of the principle of self-love, it becomes positively sinful in its character, man, it has often been otherwise. In wandering over and highly injurious in its tendency. Under the influence of the feelings now induced, the mind is yielded honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland; rude and churlto the domination of vanity. This degrading vice never can be more offensive in the eyes of an Omniscient ing regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungary, dry Observer, than when it vitiates the performances of coldor sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, the pulpit, and urges its occupant to aim at the display and uniformly so; and to this virtue (so worthy the apof his critical acomen, his extensive research, his strength of reasoning, his fertility of imagination, or his power of graceful and impressive elecution. "If I drank the sweetest draught: and if hungry I ate the he, on the one hand." observes Dr. Chalmers, "enters coarsest morsel with a double relish." with aspiring confidence into the field of argument, and think that he is to carry all before him, by a series of invincible demonstrations; or if his people, on the other hand, ever ready to be set in motion by the idle impulse of novelty, or to be seduced by the glare of human accomplishments, come in trooping multitudes around him, and hang on the eloquence of his lips or the wisdom of his able and profound understanding, a more unchristian attitude cannot be conceived; nor shall we venture to compute the weekly accumulation of guilt which may come upon the parties, when such a business as this is going on. How little must e presence of God be felt in that place, where the high functions of the pulpit are degraded into a stipulated exchange of entertainment on the one side, and of admiration on the other: and surely it were a sight to make angels weep, when a weak and vaporing mortal, surrounded by his fellow-sinners, and hastening to the grave and the judgment along with them, finds it a dearer object to his bosom, to regale his hearers by the exhibition of himself, than to do, in plain earnest, the work of his Master, and urge on the business of repentance and faith, by the impressive simplicities of the Gospel."-Burder.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. A FATHER'S WARNING.

Mu dear Son .- Beware of the cuo, -the fatal cuphe destroying glass-the "little so nething to drink." It may be "a little something," but it is a dreadful something; it has ruined its thousands and myriads. I saw, to-day, an article in Zion's Herald, concerning once promising son, who became a scourge to his parents by his intemperance. And how did he acquire the dreadful habit? By taking "a little something" beneath his father's roof, he learned eventually drink to excess. O, thought I, my child staff not be taught this dreadful evil; I will not put the bottle to his mouth. Beware of being led by the mistaken kindness of the inconsiderate into the whirlpool of insented, that you may take "a little;" stop, listen-do

> ---PRIZE POEM,

X. L. F.

you not hear a voice from on high? Beware of the

fatal cup. O, I solemnly charge yo, by all the de-

sires you have to avoid the burning pool, drink no ar-

Which obtained the second premium of \$20 of the editor of the New York Mirror, written by Mrs. A. M. WELLS, of Boston.

A MOTHER'S THOUGHTS IN APSENCE. The day has gone by, and the purple light Of evening bends with the shadows of night. In the dimness and hush of twilight hour, Now comes the light breeze to the conscious flower; Tells his story of love with a whispering breath. Then away-away o'er the fragrant heath! No longer the woods with mild music ring; Deep silence has touched every living thing; Save the whip-poor-will from you leafy how And his note accords with the serious hour. The eagle looks out from her rock-built nest: She saw the red sun go down in the west ; And she marks the clouds on the mountain's brow Still keeping the tinge of his parting glow. The star of eve, from her temple of blue, Looks faintly down; and the tremujous dev Is tenderly clinging to bud and leaf. As conscious the hour of bliss how brief. Here oft let me wander ere close of night, While a beam yet lingers of fading light: For now like a moonbeam, pale memory's ray Softly falls on the loved ones far away. Now fondly I think of thy innocent wiles; Thy clear blue eye, the lip of smiles; Thy rosy slumber awaking to joy: When, when shall I clasp thee again my boy? Though enshrined in my heart of hearts the face That nature wears, though I love each trace Ofher virgin beauty, whether the storm In terror and majesty wraps her form: Or sumbeams lightly and joyously play Where the rivulet winds its verdant way: Where old ocean groans in his hollow caves. While the restless bark skims the faithless waves; When the gray morn breaks into golden light: Or the moon hangs pale on the clouds of night Or at twilight hour, when the breezes take Their repose on the breast of the peaceful lake. Though dear to me all. I would not exchange One glad smile of thine for the whole bright range But the time may come, when thy presence, boy, Shall be a part of these moments of joy-When passion subdued shall speak in thine eye, And thy spirit be touched with the Deity! Oh! the star of a mother's hope, how bright! It treads a fair sky, it pours a pure light; On, on in a changeless course it goes And quenchless the beam from its sources that flows. If a moment lost, 'tis only to burst Through the gathering clouds, more clear than at first, Or though it has vainly with the tempest striven, Its lessened ray is still bright towards Heaven.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

INTREPID ENTERPRISE. It was to a woman that Europe was first indebted

light, in which the Christian infinister is related to age. Mr. Mailiand, who had attended the embassy contemplate and scrutinize the principles of his conduct—it is "the light of His countenance who search—in a medical character, first endeavored to establish throughout the state, according to the number of its the practice in London, and was encouraged by Lady cessfully tried on some criminals. With so much ardor did Lady Mary on her return enforce this salutary innovation among mothers of her own rank, that, as we find in her letters, much of her time was neces- for about two hundred poor children, most of sarily dedicated to various consultations, and to the superintendence of the success of her plan. In 1722, she had a daughter of six years old inoculated, who was afterwards Countess of Bute; and in a short time, the institution. children of the royal family, that had not had the small pox, underwent the same operation with success; the nobility soon followed the example, and the practice street, on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Noah Lethus gradually extended among all ranks, and to all to please is, to a certain degree, almost necessary in countries, in spite of many strong prejudices which flowing. The charity scholars were seated in front of it had to encounter.

ebrated traveller Ledyard, "that women in all coun- a boy and a girl, rose in succession, and addressed the tries are civil, obliging tender and humane. To a wo- congregation in a very appropriate and impressive man, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed manner, in behalf of their fellow orphans. This, added If, however, applause be valued and pursued for its myselfin the language of decency and friendship, with to the simplicity and neatness of attire, and the modest out receiving a decent and friendly answer. With and respectful deportment of the children, in the prethe barren plains of inhospitable Denmark; through delightfully grand and imposing; and, together with pellation of benevolence.) there actions have been per-

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Alas, master, for it was borrowed .-- 2 Kings, vi. 5.

It was borrowed; and this was the source of the great affliction be felt. I admire the language. It is the natural expression of an honest heart. It shows a tender and ardent solicitude to be just, and a grateful sensibility for a favor lent, and a strong desire to return it unu jured.

Such a disposition is lovely in youth; it is peculiarly commendable in servants; it should be cherished y all. The venerable prophet saw and approved it his soul was touched with commiseration, and he was ready to afford assistance in this time of need .--Heaven condescended to grant miraculous influence or the recovery of the borrowed property

Divine Providence has made us mutually dependent on each other. Very few are so circumstanced as not need the friendly aids of their fellow-men at times It is wisely ordered that it should be so. We are hereby taught to feel our dependence. There is no man nt may need the favor of others, as we have the same calls of nature, and are subject to the same calamities of life. While the most destitute are more frequently obliged to ask favors, the opulent have more opporfunities of exercising a benevolent and friendly disposition: and although it is said by Solomon, the borower is servant to the leader, yet it by no means imhes that the lender does not serve him who borrows. Most articles of necessity, convenience or improvement may be borrowed and lent to great advantage. But the privilege of borrowing should be used sparingly, and with the strictest honesty, and when an arcle has been injured a ready acknowledgment and reparation should be made if po able. It was borrowed, carries a sacred obligation to the heart and conscience. Those who need, should have our pity and friendly aid. It often costs but little to oblige the The benevolent heart finds a rich reward in the 'abor of kindness. The borrower has an oppertunity of exercising prudence and discretion, justemperance. When the intoxicating draught is pre-tice, truth, and gratitude; -- FOR IT WAS BORROWED.

From the Pastor's Sketch Book. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOY.

In one of his journeys he met with an interesting boy, in whom was strikingly evinced the advantage of Sunday School instruction.

The father of this boy was an illiterate and proffigate character, babituated, like most of the class to which he belonged, to drunkenness and profane swearing. In the presence of this rean, the bey, whom we shall now name Sam, took occasion one day to read aloud several tracts which he had received from the blind man. When he had done, his father asked him, with apparent concern and seriousness, if what he had been reading was true? "Ye.," replied Sam, "I am sure the blind man would not give me a parcel of lies to read, because he is intomate with my master, who is so good a man." "Then," replied the master, who is so good a man." "Then," replied the father, satisfied with the reason the boy had assigned, "then I am wrong, I am sure to be wrong." This incal prayer, that God would have mercy upon him;—
beautiful church in the world. f the father to the child companied with an earnest expression of desire to be

"I wish, Sam," said the father, " you would teach me to read, that I may see something about these

things myself." The gratification of the boy at this unexpected turn in his father, and the astonishment with which he listened to his confession, and his entreaty to be instructed, can hardly be imagined. Gladly, indeed, did he set about the work in hope that his father would turn from his evil ways. It was a sight which might have mind, his reply was, "happy-happy-that is all that rate of 8916 hogsheads every hour, or 165 hogsh gladdened any heart, to behold this noor boy employing his leisure time, and exerting all is little ability and energy, to teach his ignorant and prefligate father his A B C. Nor was the zeal and determination of the father a whit behind the filial affection of the boy.

the first objects of his curiosity, and from these his attention was gradually led an to the Bible. This book, which opened to his understanding a new world, and made him a partaker of new feelings, now engaged all his thoughts, and became the subject of his constant study.

After a short time he determined, with some of his neighbors who were piously disposed, to establish a prayer meeting in his own cottage; this was carried into effect, and proved a great blessing to them. All this mighty and pleasing change, in so degraded and wretched a character, was effected in the course of a

The honored individual who had been the instrument of effecting this delightful change by the tracts given to the boy, soon after visited the place, and found the happy family rejoicing in the light and consolation of the gospel.

It is now several years since these encouraging events transpired, and it has pleased God to permit our blind friend to visit the scene of the blessedness but a few months since. He found this family walking in the truth. The father was become an established, zealous Christian, consistent and correct in his character, promising and countenancing the interests of religion all around him.

> From the Christian Advocate and Journal. DELIGHTFUL SCENE.

The Methodist Charity School may justly be ranked mong the most useful public institutions of our city. It has been in successful operation several years; and to this charity, under God, some of our respectable and useful citizens, who were once destitute and orphan children, owe their present standing in society. for the introduction of inoculation for the small pox, The school, as we are informed by the trustees, "at originally a benefit of the greatest consequence. When present consists of 130 boys, and 103 girls, making Lady Mary Wortley Montague resided at Constanti- together 238 scholars. These continue to be taught degraded in their estimation by the disclosure, he ought not to feel more degraded in this own, by the ought not to feel more degraded in this own, by the other not to feel more degraded in this own, by the other not to feel more degraded in this own, by the other not to feel more degraded in this own, by the other not to feel more degraded in the own, by the other not to feel more degraded in the own, by the other not to feel more degraded in the own, by the other not to feel more degraded in the own, by the other not to feel more degraded in the own, by the other not to feel more degraded in the own, by the o conscious ness of their indulgence. Pitiably fallen from the Turkish dominions. Lady Mary examined into true dignity is he, in whose mind the elevation of hu- the practice with such attention, as to become perfect-

man applause can counteract the depressing influence by satisfied of its efficacy, and gave the most intrepid of self-reproach! But there is another and stronger light, in which the Christian minister is required to light, in which the Christian minister is required to light. Additionally, and the christian minister is required to light, in which the Christian minister is required to light. Maintain the christian minister is required to light, in which the Christian minister is required to light. scholars in the disbursements made by the commissioners of the school fund; which, together with the liberal contributions at our charity sermons, have enabled the trustees, after paying the current expenses of the school, to-rovide comfortable clothing every year, were orphans." This resource is now cut off, and the observe a little cirty wheel of brass spinning round school is entirely dependent for support on the volun-

An excellent sermon, in behalf of this school, street, on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Noah Levings, on which occasion the house was filled to overthe congregation, on temporary seats, rising one above the other, from the floor to the top of the pulpit. Af-Women .- "I have always remarked," says the cel- ter the sermon had been delivered, two of the children, sence of an immense congregation, constituted a scene ington the great. the sermon before mentioned, made an irresistible appeal to the hearts and consciences of all. And a contribution was taken up on the spot, for the benefit of the school, amounting to one hundred and ninety-four dollars, and sixty-seven cents. The scholars then rose and sang the following original hymn:-

Oh Thou, whose eye with mercy mild, Surveys the sinner's bended knee Thou who wert once a little child, As tender and as young as we-

Dear Jesus! Saviour, Father, Friend, To thee our lisping tongues would raise, While humbly at thy feet we bend, A song of gratitude and praise. 'Twas thy creating word that made

All things below and all above : Where we, admiring, see display'd, Thy matchless wisdom, power, and love. 'Twas thy redeeming love that raised

Our souls from ruin, sin, and wo; Then let thy holy name be praised By all who thy redemption know. And may those hearts thy love inclined To give us intellectual light.

To pour instruction o'er the mind

Enshrined in ignorance and night-May they enjoy a rich reward, In conscious virtue's sweet repast: Oh bless them, while on earth, dear Lord, And take them to thyself at last.

CBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MR. JOHN WESTON.

Died, in Lisbon, Maine, August 3, 1827, Mr. John WESTON, aged 30 years. The deceased came to this town in the winter of 1826, when my first acquaint ance with him commenced. He was a man of very steady habits, and as a neighbor and citizen, was loved and respected, though he did not profess to know the blessings of religion until a few weeks before his

He was taken ill the first of June, but was no thought dangerously sick for several days. I called and conversed with him on the concerns of his soul, but there appeared no particular anxiety on his mind. I visited him about every day, yet saw no special avakenings on his mind, for several days. At length Friday, the 16th of June, I observed his mind ap eared more open, and tender, than before. On Saturday and Sabbath he seemed better, and thought he hould soon recover; but on Monday, the disorder asumed a very alarming appearance, and it was evident that the heetic had fixed upon his system, and threatened speedy dissolution. I called, and entered into close conversation with him respecting his soul. He ppeared awake to the importance of a preparation to eet his Judge, and desired prayers. Tuesday mornig, he opened his mind to his wife, who professed religion nearly a year before-to whom he stated that four years previous, the Lord awakened him, and he believed he found some peace; but he had grieved the spirit of Truth, and lived in neglect of all the duties of religion. He mourned deeply, his abuse of the cious to contain 20,000 spectators. It was built he pray in vain; for soon his p ed into praise. A sense of sins forgiven, filled his soul with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

From this time till his death, his confidence in God continued, without an intervening cloud. Hopes of recovery were all blasted, and he streve to give his all to God. Being present when his children were about to be removed to some friends. I was requested to ask if he wished to see them; he replied, "I have given my family up to the Lord; He will take care of Islington, "discharge every 24 hours 214,000 them." supports me.'

One evening we thought him to be dving; on leaving him, I remarked, "probably we shall meet no more here:" with a heavenly countenance he said well we shall meet above. I hope." A few of the The tracts which had been given to the boy were last days of his sickness, he had seasons of very great distress, but in these paroxysms, his soul would flow with joy. At one time he said to one that stood by, "O, what singing! do you hear it? O, I see the gates—how they shine!" At another season I was standing by; after groaning in great distress for some minutes, joy seemed to light up his countenance; said he, "O, that I might go; how I long to go! cannot you pray that I might go?" Then bringing his hands

> the millions!" After making, the best possible arrangement of his temporal concerns, and giving directions respecting his interment, on the morning of the 3d of August he calmly resigned his soul into the hands of his Redeemer; leaving a wife and three children to mourn their heavy loss.

gether, and looking up, he said, "O, the millions-

Thus in two short months wasted away, and died, one, who, till then, had never known a day's sickness. "Surely all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass." TRUE PAGE.

Lisbon, Me. Oct. 31, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Newbury, Mass. on the 21st of October, widow MARY WORMSTEAD, in the seventieth year of her age. Mrs. Wormstead, for about 25 years of the latter part of her life, professed to enjoy the blessings of the new birth, and walked in all the ordinances of the Lord's house; evincing, thereby the sincerity of her profession to the satisfaction of all. In her death she is lamented as a "mother in Israel," -- as a kind and affectionate parent, and is believed to have fought the good fight, and now to be in the enjoyment of her cternal reward.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints"

" If so decreed-the Almighty's will be done; Let earth dissolve von ponderous orbs descend And grind us into dust. The soul is safe: The man energes, thouse upon the wreck, As towering flance o'er nature's funeral pyre,— O'er devastation, as a gainer smiles;

His charter, his inviolable rights, Well pleased to hear from thunder's omnipotence Death's pointless daits, and hell's defeated stories

THE GATHERER.

Providence.-In the complicated and marvellog machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely imposs ble to decide what would have happened, as to son events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place in the march of those which preceded them. We may upon its greasy axie, and the result is, that, in another apartment, many yards distant from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues from a loom, rivalling in its hoes the first of the rainbow. There are myriads of events in our lives, the lapse between which was comparatively much greater than the distance between this wheel and the ribbon but where the connexion had been much more close. If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year 1730, had not been overturned in his carriage, America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, might have continue a dependent of Eugland. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq.; who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who became his wife, emigrated with him to America and, in 1732, became the mother of George Wash

HERODOTUS.

Cyrus destroyed the empire of Lydia, and substi ted the Persian, and from thence arose a giganic poer that was ultimately destined to precipitate itse Europe. Herodotus expatiates over all the con nent parts of that dominion, and even on its was get hardy nations whom it could not subdue. Nor Greece herself omitted, in his general pertraits mankind, before he confronts her with her invader The Lydian, the Mede, the Persian, the Proper and lonic Greek, the Phoenician and Assyrian, and brought before us.

He leads us from the towers of Babylon to the ter ples of Egypt, and we learn the maurers and trad tions of nations, from the Ethiop to the Scythian. the course of five books, Asia, and Europe, and Afr ca, have been described to us; and though there is little philosophy in Herodetus, yet a pleasing contrast is unobtrusively suggested to the mind between the mighty spirit of small-sized Creece, and the Leterogeneous pump of nations who are suon to assail be Yet the disparity of numbers, and the dreadful no of preparation, inspire us with alarm. The sto overwholms Ionia, and sweeps over the ashes of M letus to burst upon the sacred and. In the sixth boo the army of Darius arrives, and is defeated at Mar The expedition and delast of Xeraes fill seventh book and the eighth; and in the muth, battle of Mycale concludes the work with epic gra

The spirit of Herodotus is pre-eminent for clearne and suavity, and for giving easy movements for va his oric materials. If his credulity makes him some times incredible it seems to have sprung from an ho est faith in human testimony; and the moderns ha and him accurate in many points, in which the mits disbelieved him. His resemblance to Ho arises from nothing poetic in his diction, or any col of ornament in its limpid clearness; and his natur and sincere manner always retains us in the world

Yet he pleases the imagination, as Homer wo ave pleased, if he had been a prose hostorian faithful, excursive, and graphic novelty, and b istribution of his subject, that keeps the curios ong animated and unperplexed. His agreeable interferes not with our interest in facts, and yet facts, from their far-gathered fulness, collectively pire poetic associations. The Genius of History pears in his writings as if she were going zeal abroad in quest of truth, and yet as if she had freshly parted from the gardens of poetry, that it odors still remained upon her robes.—Campbell.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF ART.

The Coliseum at Rome is upwards of 1600 fee ircumference, and of such elevation, that "the nan eve scarcely measures its height."

Its extent, as well as its elevation, may be estim ed by the number of spectators it contained, am ing according to some accounts to 80,000, and of

Thirty thousand captive Jews are said to been employed in its construction, by Vesnasia was not finished, however, till the reign of Titu Clarke's Wanders.

The Roman Amphitheatre at Nismes is of at figure, 1,010 feet in circumference, sufficiently St. Peter's Church at Rome is the largest and

beautiful church in the world. It is 720 feet let broad, and 500 high. The height of the church, from the ground to the upper part of the ing, is 432 feet.

Sixteen persons may place themselves in the lar top over the dome, which is annually lighted 29th of June, by 4000 lamps and 2000 fire-pot senting a most delightful spectacle. - Ibid.

London Water Works. The New River Work Frequently when I asked the state of his heads of sixty three gallons each." This exceed every minute.-Ibid.

> Renarkable proof of the Immortality of the Se Geonadius, a physician, a man of eminence in and charity, had in his youth some doubts of the ity of another life .- He saw one night in a dre young man of celestial figure, who bade him him. The apparition led him into a magnificent in which his ears were charmed by melodious m which exceeded the most enchanting harmon ever heard. To the inquiry, from whence cal ravishing sounds, his conductor answered were the hymns of the blessed in heaven. peared. Gennadius awoke, and the impres dream was dissipated by the transactions of The following night the young man appeared ed whether he recollected him? The include which I heard last night, answered Genna now brought again to my memory. "Did you them (said the apparition) dreaming or awake heard them in a dream." "True, (replied the young man,) and our

conversation is a dream; but where is your in I am speaking to you?" "In my chamber. know you not that your eyes are shut, and t cannot see?" "My eyes are indeed shut." then can you see?" Gennadius could make swer. "In your dream, the eyes of your closed and useless, but you have others with w see me. Thus after death, although the eye flesh are deprived of sense and motion, y main alive and capable of sense and moti spiritual part. Cease, then to entertain a dot other life after death."

By this occurrence, Gennadius affirms, he a sincere believer in the doctrine of a future st

A hint to those who need it .-- The N. Y. Courier, in speaking of the signatures to the L tion of the Independence, says "One general ter pervades all these signatures, except that phen Hopkins, who was palsied; it is that of es distinct chirography. Our fathers were not as of their names, and therefore wrote them le This is more than can be said of their sons; out of ten, now-a-days, write as if they had between their toes instead of their fingers.

PUBLISHED BY D

Vol. V.

ZION'S HERA

CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGE T. ASHLEY, PRINT

CONDITIONS.

Dollars and Fifty Cents a yearist of January, the other the first of No subscription received for less th papers will be forwarded to all subsimmed for their discontinuance. ments are allowed every tenth copy.—A Methodist connexion are authorized to taming subscribers and receiving payments. cations, they are requested to giving the names and residences of amount to be credited to each, in all of

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communications intended for publications drassed to the Editor; those on busing

ORIGINAL COMMUNI

PULPIT SKETCE FOR ZM Pure religion, and undefiled before Go this, to visit the fatherless and widows

JAMES L. 27. All religions, that are not founded from God, may be likened to a wor or to a dark, starless night. Without of God, and Jesus Christ whom he revelation alone teaches, man is a p the child of doubt, uncertainty and

the garden of nature is a dreary wa unknown, vast and unfathomable bleak, and cold,—and not a ray of h gloomy soul.
When man became subject to s ness, pain and death, the consequence, and was driven from a lost par through the dreary mazes of this v great God had pity on his forlorn con-Let there be light—and the star

nse; its holy bearings thwarted mand the bow of hope and of promise, cheered his fainting spirits. And n God, our holy religion spreads its r from pole to pole—Heaven's own ber high, to save us from the dangers of the and light us to the haven of endless b PURE AND UNDEFILED REL a dark world, and the gospet, from wh

The Christian religion is founded om God. It is a bright and glorious chief glory, hath brought life and imm It is like the orb of day which rises in the earth with his glory, and revive genial warmth. Before the lighting bign countenance the clouds of ignor--the soul of man is refreshed -society beautified and strengthene

fruitful garden. It is pure, because it originated in light, life and goodness-the rent of mankind-the preserver and things. God is love—pure, nomixed le of this heaven-born principle. The ol is love in nature, design, effect, and I ions. The love of God is conspic

> "Warms in the sun, refreshes in the Glows in the stars and blossoms in th Lives in all life, extends through all e Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

As the stream, partakes of the natural whence it flows, so pure and und as it hath originated with God, is lovbre of God that broke the silence in the "When the heavenly choir swood into and winged the blessed tidings of rec

It was love-Almighty love, that clo and brightest inhabitant of bliss with me ent Him on a mission fraught with la bel race. It was unparalleled love that ied the

b the bowers of Eden.

ithout a murmur, through a life of to that induced Him to submit to pain and sustained Him under the mounts man's accumulated guilt. It was love unequalled-more than rangels feel, that bade Him bare Hi ngs of the ruffian soldiers, and b

head to the savage strokes inflicted by "And was the ransom paid? it was: ar (What can exalt the bounty more) for you have some back his chariot: midnight veil'd sun, didst thou fly thy Maker's pain, or sat that enormous load of human guilt which bowed his blessed head, o'erwhelt Made groan the centre, burst earth's mar With pangs, strange pangs! deliver'd of With pangs, strange pangs! With pangs, strange pangs! deliver'd of Hell howled, and Heaven that hour let ta Heav'n wept, that man might smile; Heav Might never die!"

Here the wonders of redecining love and displayed in all their matchless fore the admiring eyes of men and the transfer of the transfer th mystery. Calvary has stilled the the the crucified the thick clouds are d th has given an interpretation to ev s, laid a solid foundation for our hope ay for the ransomed of the Lord to r everlasting joy and gladness upon t It is divine love—a love which continueral things, that hath made a rich and in the gospel, for man's destitute and an infinite atonement-an all-su for the guilty, the undeserving and t hath suited the blessings of the gos sities, making them applicable to the stitution, and entirely sufficient to enough for each-enough for all

r evermore. It is love impartial-love universal-love bounds-which opens the treasures all men, without any respect to nati or order. For God is no respecte every nation, he that feareth His righteousness, is accepted with appe men, and this grace teacheth all men eve ng that belong to their peace and h a that cometh into the world.